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ROBERT M. HUTCHINS...Service and Self

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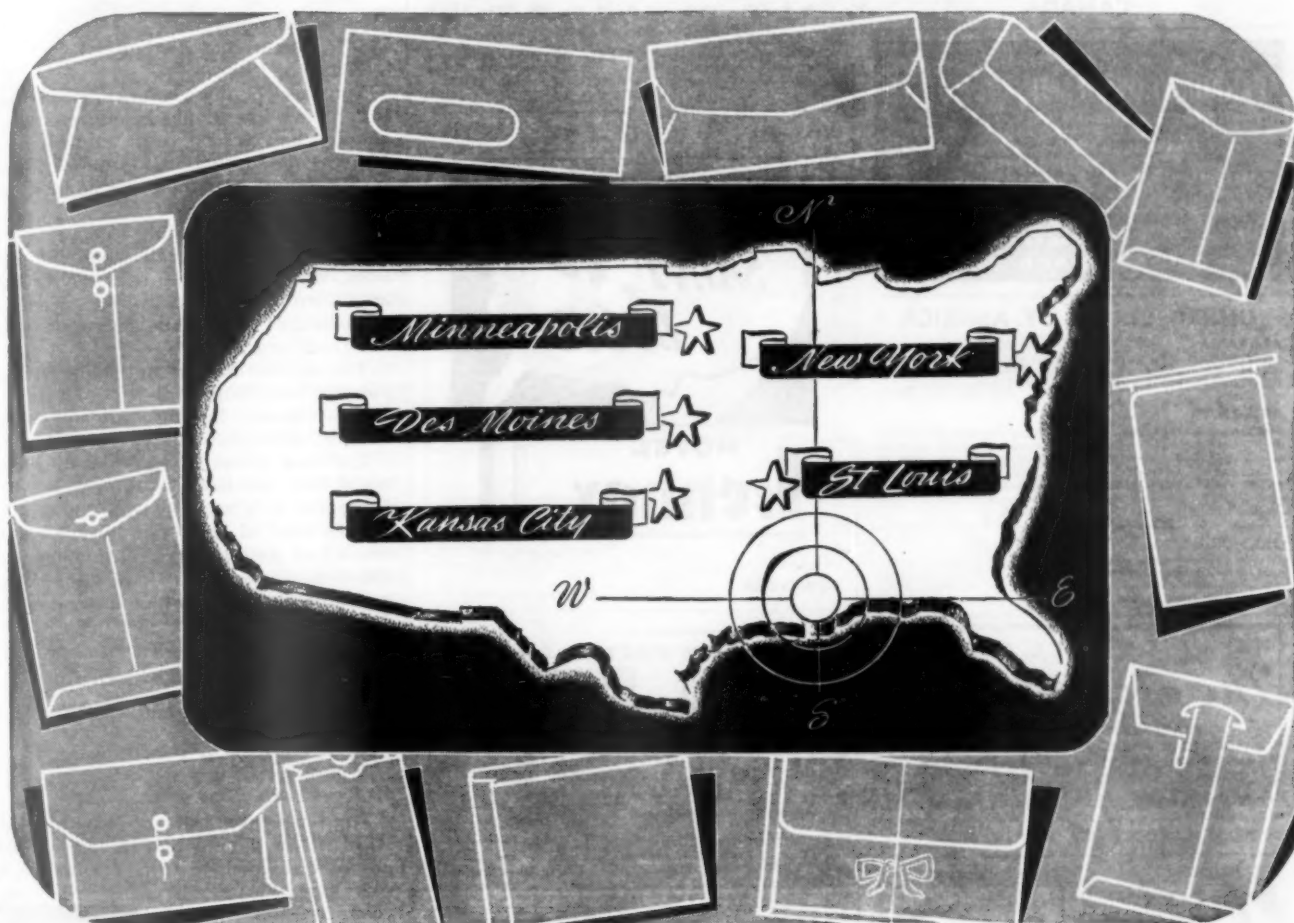
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The March **Rotarian** 1945



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Comment on ROTARIAN articles
by readers of THE ROTARIAN.

Re: Crying Babies

From CHARLES M. SHELDON
Honorary Rotarian
Clergyman and Author
Topeka, Kansas

Your use of my remark, "Good resolutions are like babies in church. They should be carried out immediately" [Last Page Comment, January ROTARIAN], reminds me of another story which I think apropos:

A woman was starting to carry a crying baby out of church when the minister, who had been preaching for half an hour, said, "Madam, you need not remove that child on my account. It is not troubling me."

The mother turned and said, "No, but you are troubling him!"

How about having ministers who "holler" and gesticulate "carried out"?

And how about having "guest" speakers at the local Rotary Club carried out? I suggest a "Carrying Out Committee" to take care of those out-of-town speakers when any number of members of the local Rotary Club could do it just as well for a good dinner instead of the \$25 paid the out-of-towner.

Footnoting Millikan Biography

By R. W. SORENSON, Rotarian
Associate Director
Division of War Research
Columbia University
New York, New York

The brief biography of Dr. Robert A. Millikan on page 5 of the January ROTARIAN was good up to the point where you said, "After 25 years on the University of Chicago faculty, Dr. Millikan moved to Pasadena, California, where he now lives." Since Dr. Millikan moved to Pasadena in 1921 and is still very active as chief executive and research leader at the California Institute of Technology, you will readily note that his great contributions to this world's knowledge of physics and, what is more important, his outstanding leadership in the world's scientific, ethical, and educational advancement did not end with that move.

When some industry, college, or what-have-you becomes great, one often hears the remark that the object is but the shadow of some great man. That saying is truly applicable in the case of Dr. Millikan and the California Institute of Technology, which by its many achievements has gained so much recognition as an outstanding research and educational technical college during the quarter century of his residence there.

California Institute of Technology and the name of Dr. Millikan will be inseparably linked together for several generations.



Millikan

tions as a symbol of technical achievement.

Nineteen of the degrees and all but one of the many medals conferred upon Dr. Millikan which you mentioned in the January issue were granted after he went to Pasadena.

As a Rotarian and a colleague and co-worker with Dr. Millikan during his tenure at the California Institute of Technology, I would like to have you add these comments to that January biography.

Re: Schoolmaster Wheelock

By THOMAS H. COLE, Rotarian
Contractor
White Plains, New York

America's First Public School, by Calvin E. Wilcox [November ROTARIAN], was of particular interest to our Club, as one of our members, Arthur S. Wheelock, is a direct descendant of the first public-school teacher in America, Ralph Wheelock, who was mentioned in the article.

Ralph Wheelock, a graduate of Cambridge University, came to New England in 1637 and became one of the founders of the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, signing his name in July, 1637, to the "Dedham Covenant" and becoming one of the eight men chosen to govern the town affairs.

It is very interesting that in this first free school in America, Ralph Wheelock taught three boys who became the ancestors of three college presidents—his own son Eleazer, grandfather of Eleazer Wheelock, first president of Dartmouth; Timothy Dwight, whose grandson was the first president of Yale University; and Richard Evered, the grandfather of Edward Everett, who became president of Harvard University.

Community Aid for Veterans

Asks GEORGE S. HARGER, Rotarian
Automobile Retailer
Evans City, Pennsylvania

I enjoyed *Steadier Jobs for All!*, by Eric A. Johnston [THE ROTARIAN for February], and I have followed with interest your series of articles on returning servicemen.

There are 325 boys from our own Butler County in the service of their country, and it is time that we began planning to take care of them when they start coming home.

During the last war there were about 4 million American boys in service. This time there are about 11 million—and fitting them into civilian life at the end of the war is going to be a problem. We don't want these men to be selling pencils or apples, and we may have trouble if we let it go to that stage. What with the thousands we will have out of employment with the change-over from war production to peacetime production, and with millions of demobilized boys to top it off, it is going to take us all working to solve the problem. Now is the time to prepare for it.

If farmers, for example, would take one or two of their sons into partnership when they come home, and if we would start, say, a furniture factory or a garment factory in our town, we could take care of our [Continued on page 50]

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The Spirit of Rotary

A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

ROTARY is difficult to define, to reduce to words. It is more than By-Laws and Constitutions, more than local Clubs, more than Districts, more than international officers and Secretariat. To me, Rotary is an idea and a belief in "the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise."

Rotary to me means the developing of individual acquaintanceships. To live with people, we must become acquainted with them. Someone has said that he did not want to know his enemies because he might like them. Misunderstandings disappear when we come face to face, when we gather around a table and eat together. To know all is to forgive all, to forget slights, to stop finding fault, to eliminate hate. Fellowship is a solvent which melts conflicts and disagreements and which fuses dissident and hostile individuals into a solid human mass with common interests.

Rotary exists "to encourage and foster the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service." This means that every member of Rotary has a duty to perform. He is obligated to do his part, to carry his share of the Club load, and to serve diligently the Club to which he belongs. He must expand his influence in Rotary and thereby improve not only himself but also his fellow members.

Attendance at meetings offers him this opportunity. When he is absent, he not only deprives himself of something that is worth while, but he also deprives his fellow members of his presence and of his ability to contribute to their growth in Rotary and their enjoyment of life. Club Service is like two-way traffic. We give and we take, and as we do we set in motion an unending flow of human values which accrue not only to ourselves, but to mankind in general.

Let me illustrate what I mean by a parable: Once upon a time an investigator died and went to heaven. Before settling down he asked to be allowed to satisfy his curiosity about hell. There he found a circle of hungry-looking individuals around a large banquet table. Each had a large spoon strapped to his arm so that he could not bend his elbow. No one could feed himself. They were hungry and disconsolate. On his return to heaven he found another banquet, with a circle of well-fed, happy people. All had the same kind of spoon, strapped on the same way. But here each man was feeding his neighbor.

That is the attitude of Rotary—the attitude which must characterize the nations of the future. If we are ever to erect a superstructure of permanent peace, we shall have to begin with a willingness to serve each other, to work together toward a better world order, and to advance the individual interests of each by advancing the joint interests of all.—Walter J. Matherly, Gainesville, Florida; Governor, District 167.

ROTARY es difícil de definir. Es más que reglamento y estatutos, más que clubes locales, más que distritos, más que funcionarios y secretaría internacionales. Para mí Rotary es una idea, una creencia en "el ideal de servicio como base de toda empresa digna".

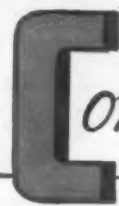
Rotary significa para mí relaciones personales. Para convivir con otros necesitamos conocerlos. Alguien ha dicho que no desea conocer a sus enemigos porque podrían simpatizarle. Los malos entendimientos desaparecen cuando nos ponemos frente a frente, cuando nos congregamos al rededor de una mesa y comemos juntos. Saberlo todo es perdonarlo todo, es olvidar desaires, defectos y odios. El compañerismo es un solvente que disuelve conflictos y desavenencias y que funde individualidades disidentes y hostiles en una sólida masa humana de intereses comunes.

Rotary existe para "estimular y fomentar el conocimiento mutuo y la amistad como ocasión de servir". Esto significa que cada rotario tiene un deber que cumplir. Está obligado a compartir la carga del club, a servirlo diligentemente. Necesita ampliar su influencia en Rotary y contribuir así, no sólo a su propio mejoramiento, sino también al de sus consocios. La asistencia a las reuniones le brinda esta oportunidad. Cuando está ausente, no sólo se priva de algo que vale, sino que también priva a sus consocios de su presencia y de su capacidad para contribuir al progreso de éstos dentro de Rotary y en la vida. Las actividades de régimen interior son como un camino en que se transita en dos sentidos. Damos y recibimos, y al hacerlo ponemos en movimiento una interminable corriente de valores humanos que benefician a la humanidad en general.

Permítaseme ilustrar con una parábola lo que quiero decir: Hace algún tiempo murió un investigador y subió al cielo. Antes de instalarse solicitó que se le permitiera satisfacer su curiosidad acerca del infierno. Allí encontró un círculo de famélicos individuos al rededor de una gran mesa. Cada uno de ellos tenía una gran cuchara atada al brazo de tal modo que no podía doblar el codo. Ninguno podía comer. Los martirizaba el hambre y el desconsuelo. Al regresar al cielo encontró otro banquete, con un círculo de personas felices y bien alimentadas. Tenían la misma clase de cucharas atadas en igual forma. Pero aquí cada uno daba de comer a su vecino.

Esta es la actitud rotaria—la actitud que debe caracterizar a las naciones del futuro. Si hemos de erigir alguna vez una superestructura de paz permanente tenemos que principiar por estar dispuestos a servirnos mutuamente, a construir juntos un mejor orden mundial y a favorecer los intereses de cada uno impulsando los intereses generales.—Walter J. Matherly, Gainesville, Florida, E.U.A., Gobernador del Distrito 167.

MARCH, 1945



Contents of Your Magazine

Volume LXVI

Number 3

On Personal Responsibility

- For the Diffusion of Knowledge... Wilfrid Andrews 7
On Service and Self..... Robert M. Hutchins... 8

Business Now and Later

- When Can We Lift Price Controls?... Chester Bowles 11
The Problem of Ships after the War... Almon E. Roth..... 13
Should the Guaranteed Minimum Annual-Wage Policy Be Adopted?
Yes Harold J. Rutenberg... 28
No Merryle S. Rukeyser... 29
Peeps at Things to Come..... Hilton Ira Jones..... 35

Home-Front Memos

- Look Here, Mr. Pollock!..... 10
Pipes by the Peck..... 18
Reno's Rotary Rescuemen..... 31
Speaking of Books..... John T. Frederick..... 36

Knowing People and Places

- 'Jefferson Would Have Loved Him'... David Jones 17
Camp Moloney 20
Peru the Picturesque..... Pictorial 22
G. I. Joe Meets Tommy..... Lt. Tom Siler..... 26

Helping Handicapped Children

- New Hope for the Most Hopeless... Beatrice Schapper ... 32
Tampico Has a Heart..... The Scratchpad Man.. 42

Other Features and Departments

- Talking It Over (letters from readers), 2;
The Spirit of Rotary, by Walter J. Matherly
(No. 20 in Little Lessons in Rotary series),
4; Frontispiece—Adelboden, Switzerland,
6; Rotary Reporter, 38; A Mountain Is
Added to Atlanta Scout Camp, 40; Scratch-
paddings, 44; Conversation, a
poem by Isabelle Bryans Long-
tellow, 58; Opinion, 59; Hobby
Hitching Post (on pencils and auto-
graphs), 60; Stripped Gears, 62;
Last Page Comment (Editors), 64.

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Presenting This Month—

WILFRID ANDREWS, one of the founders of the Rotary Club of Ramsgate, England, has contributed much to the cause of Rotary around the world. A Past President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, he is also a Past Director of Rotary International, has served on various Committees. He is currently Vice-Chairman of the Commission for the Organization of Rotary Clubs in Continental Europe. He is now a Rotarian in London.



Andrews

Now regarded as one of the most influential figures on the American educational scene, ROBERT M. HUTCHINS was named dean of the Yale Law School three years after he received his LL.B. In 1929, at the age of 30, he was elected as the fifth president of the University of Chicago, where he was instrumental in organizing the Institute of Human Relations, and put into effect the "Chicago Plan" which has had a marked influence on education in America.

DAVID JONES, now on active duty with the United States Navy, is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Winslow, Arizona. . . . TOM SILER, a first lieutenant in the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, entered the armed service in 1942 as a private after several years in the "newspaper game" in Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, and Chicago, Illinois.

The photo for our cover is by ROBERT DUNKE (Publix Pictorial Service).

—THE CHAIRMEN



Hutchins



Jones

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Photo: E. Gysin

Adelboden, Switzerland

This photographic study of a Winter Alpine scene was made near the resort in the Bernese Oberland, where American fliers are interned (see page 20).

For the Diffusion of Knowledge

By Wilfrid Andrews

Past President, Rotary International
in Great Britain and Ireland

*That's a job for Rotary Clubs—spreading the information
needed to think clearly on problems of the peace to come.*

PROMOTE then, as objects of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge; for as the force of government rests upon the public will, so it is essential that the public will should be enlightened."

As I write, I cannot name either the time or the place that Abraham Lincoln used these words. It is but one of many of his sayings that has arrested attention throughout the years, but they sum up an outstanding need in our day and time.

Knowledge is an essential ingredient of goodwill and it is widely held to be true that power is a fundamental condition of security. But true and lasting security at the international level requires a union of both knowledge and power. If the setting of the pace of security is to be with the free peoples of the world, then they must be immeasurably better equipped with knowledge as to what security demands of them than they have ever been in times past. This is but a poor way of stressing Lincoln's words, but they are being stressed because it is believed that Rotary, as it faces the new world, is presented with a greater opportunity and a greater responsibility than ever before.

AS WE emerge from the days of "blood, toil, tears, and sweat" into a period of what can only be that of temporary relief through reaction, we shall need to be on guard against the acceptance of plans, pacts, and treaties in the political and economic fields as being easy substitutes for individual and national responsibility and duty. Nor is this stressing the obvious, for there is abundant evidence to show that men and nations are prone to obtain as much security as possible at the least possible price in terms of service, sacrifice, and vigilance.

Already our minds are being more and more turned to postwar

problems and considerations. To instance two questions only: *What shall be done to those who are our enemies by way of restraint and punishment? What international organizational processes shall be set up to assure peace and progress in future years?* Rotary as such will have no policy to declare on these questions, but individual Rotarians will be expected to study them and to formulate their actions upon them in the light of service to society worldwide.

As to the first of these two questions, it is but natural to expect that much bitterness will be abroad. There may be many amongst our Rotary brethren who have suffered deeply and severely. The whole course of their life has been changed for them; their families and homes have been blasted and broken never to be rebuilt, their businesses shattered beyond repair.

The conflict here is between what is understandable and what is justifiable. Perhaps in general terms this much may be said: punishment which fails to have within it, in addition to restraint and a reminder of wrong done, the elements of conversion and the seeds from which new and better life may grow is not constructive punishment. Future goodwill and co-operation can come only from the application of a punishment which though firm is not vicious. Retributive justice there must be, but let it not be of a character that engenders secret desires and subtle designs for revenge.

As to the second problem, there is before us the outline of a collective-security plan under the

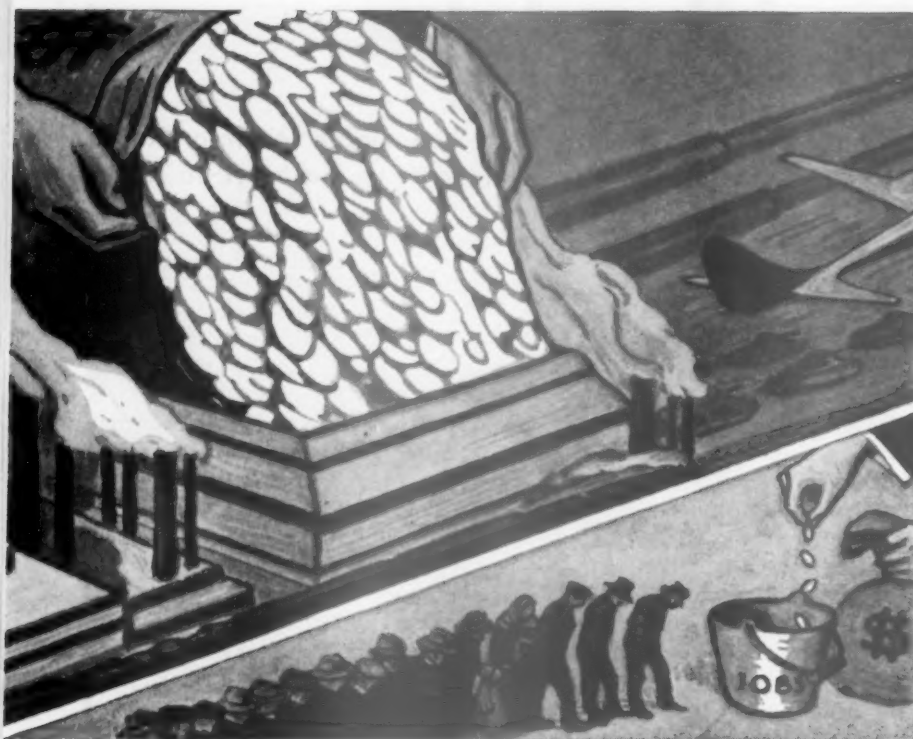
name of Dumbarton Oaks. Here the need for a union of knowledge and power is blatantly apparent. It is the second time at the closing stages of a great war that an attempt has been made to organize a collective responsibility for peace. Much of its failure before was because nations expected to take security out of it without putting responsibility into it. It would seem as though this new effort will receive the broad support which the former effort lacked, and with it the power needed to restrain an aggressor.

MAY we not well view this effort at preserving peace not so much from the point of view of power to restrain — though let there be no mistake that power must be there when needed and expeditious enough to be quickly effective — but rather from the point of view as to what is possible through a general international organization to give life and to give it more abundantly to the peoples of the world at large? Without it, they become sources of dissatisfaction and ferment which, when they break out ultimately in revolt, would engulf all.

Rotary, in meeting the challenge of the new world, may or may not be prepared to acclaim the principle of collective security. For my part, I wish it would. But however this may be, let it be hoped that each Rotary Club may equip itself to become an institution "for the diffusion of knowledge," playing its part in building up a public opinion enlightened enough to see the path of peace and progress, and having the courage and character to take that path.

Guest **E**ditorial





On Service and Self

To develop to their fullest the highest powers of man and then put them at the disposal of the community—that must be life's purpose if we would live well.

By Robert M. Hutchins

President, University of Chicago

IN ONE SENSE, war is a great relief to the man of the 20th Century. It supplies him with a purpose. His aimless, and hence meaningless, life comes to focus on something definite which he can understand. At last he has something to live for, and something to die for. Although he may not grasp the origins and direction of the war, he knows that his own activity has one object, and that is to win it. He may not see the exact relation between what is required of him and the ultimate victory, but he feels that there is some such relation, and hence what he is doing has, it may be for the first time, a meaning.

What is true of the citizen is no less true of the society of which he is a part. War gives us, for

example, a definition of waste in terms of a definition of purpose, which contravenes the good old Anglo-Saxon doctrine that a man may do what he likes with his own. This is a principle of limitation, for it determines the limits within which an activity is to be carried on. War submits the otherwise inscrutable conflicts of capital and labor, for example, to the judgment of an overruling object, which is winning the war. This is a principle of unity. War puts every man in his place. This is a principle of apportionment.

These principles of limitation, unity, and apportionment flow from purpose; they are principles indispensable to the management of an individual life or a social organization.

In wartime the purpose and the principles flowing from it are obvious enough. The rising question, however, is not whether our lives have meaning now, but what meaning they can have after the war. Patriotism is compulsory now. Adherence to the common purpose is unavoidable. But the dangers and corruptions of peace are in a way greater, because more insidious, than any peril likely to confront a country in war. No simple and obvious purpose remains, either for the individual or for the community. No overruling object fixes the emphasis which different activities should receive, or sets the limits within which they should be carried on, or unites men in a common aim. Contrast the ease, for example, with which public funds are now made available for the extermination of our fellowmen to the difficulty with which they were obtained during the depression to save our fellow citizens from starvation.

Yet if lives are to have meaning, they must have purpose. The simplest and most consoling formula is that of Adam Smith. Every man, he said, has a natural instinct to better his condition. While every man is struggling to better his condition, it is not necessary for him to take into account the claims of other men, who are also intent on bettering their condition, for under the guidance of an invisible hand each man struggling to better his own condition actually betters the condition of the community.

*So God and Nature planned the general frame
And bade self-love and social be the same.*

This doctrine was doubtless useful in its day in relieving those who claimed to be trading for the public good of the necessity for further hypocrisy. But we know

"CONTRAST the ease with which public funds are made available for the extermination of our fellowmen to the difficulty with which they were obtained during depression."

now that technology is no more a substitute for justice than competition is for honesty. Whatever the good life may be, it is certainly not the remorseless accumulation of those tangible commodities which Adam Smith thought were wealth. Whatever the good State may be, it is certainly not that whose purpose is to offer the largest boxing ring, with the highest prizes, and the minimum of refereeing.

Our aim is not to live, or even to live long, but to live well; and excessive consideration of the material conditions of existence will confuse, if it does not defeat, our purpose. It will not do to say that we will think about living well after we have made adequate financial arrangements. Financial arrangements can be adequate only in terms of some standard; and that standard can only be derived from our conception of our purpose. If we have no clear conception of our purpose, we can have no conception of what is adequate.

Since a man is little but the sum of his habits, and habits are formed by acts, the habits which we will have made in seeking adequate financial arrangements are likely to be difficult to alter when the point of adequacy has been reached. If our lives are to have meaning, our purpose must be final and not provisional, for the habits formed under the direction of provisional purposes will make that our final purpose whether we want it to be or not. The wild-oat theory of moral development has, I believe, produced nothing but large crops of wild oats.

What, then, should our purpose be? *We can do no better than to seek the fullest development of our highest powers and dedicate them to the service of the community.*

The good of any being is the fullest development of its nature. Man is a social animal; and the moral virtues are social virtues. Man is a rational being; the intellectual virtues are habits of the mind. A man becomes human in proportion to his moral and intellectual development. Our purpose should be to become truly human and to lead truly human lives.

The goods of the mind and the character are the truly human goods. They are, moreover, the only goods within our own control. All other goods are goods of fortune, and we do not know what fortune has in store for us. The goods of the mind and the character will endure as long as our lives last, in any economic system, in any political order, through any vicissitudes of fortune.

Experience is a dangerous thing. Experience shows us what cannot be done. It shows us all the reasons for not doing it. Experience demands a rapid adjustment to the environment and a rapid reconciliation to the evils of it. The duties and obligations of educated men are to remain unadjusted and irreconcilable, and by persisting in the habits acquired during their education to achieve their purpose and to help the community achieve its purpose, too.

Experience can be a great teacher. But if its teaching is to be anything but negative and destructive, it must be illuminated by constant intellectual activity. If we are to break through the restraints of experience and gain its help in achieving our purpose, we must

continue our education throughout life. Some things, moreover, and they are some of the most important, cannot be understood except as experience reveals their meaning. Thus the Greeks held that young men should not listen to lectures on moral philosophy because they had not had the experience needed to make the problems intelligible to them. Experience without continuous intellectual activity is darkness. Experience with it is light.

The fate of humanity depends on whether it can become human. Through long aeons men have been acquiring knowledge and conquering Nature. Now they are using their knowledge to wipe one another off the face of the earth, and this must continue until a moral and intellectual conversion takes place which commits mankind to a purpose higher than the gratification of the lusts of the flesh. For if men recognize no law superior to their desires, when their desires collide, they must fight.

This moral and intellectual conversion must be the work of men who have a clear, high purpose, and who walk in the light. The Lord promised to spare the city of Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there. It is not much to hope that the world might still be saved by the same fraction of its population.

Illustrations by Wilfred Jones



"THROUGH long aeons men have been acquiring knowledge and conquering Nature."

Look Here, Mr. Pollock!

Last month Channing Pollock told of wartime boors and cheats he has met. Here are more true tales—but of another sort. Next month we'll have still more.—Eds.

Courtesy Pays—\$\$\$

A shopper went into a millinery store in my city one recent day and tried on 30 hats! Throughout the ordeal, the saleslady was cheerful and helpful. At last ready to leave, the shopper handed the saleslady a \$1 bill and said, "This is for you. I am one of a number of 'mystery shoppers' sent out by the Kansas City Advertising and Sales Executives Club. We reward courteous wartime service where we find it, and I have found it here." The fact is, the shopper had been so impressed by the treatment she had received that she had bought a hat she did not really need.

To a dozen sales and service people whose courtesy proved outstanding, the club also awarded \$25 war bonds. Most of the men and women who "wait on the trade" in my city mean to be polite and helpful. This unique little stunt served effectively to remind them of their own best intentions.—FRED M. STAKER, *Kansas City, Missouri*.

He Does unto Others

In a certain city is a Rotarian, whom I shall call Mr. X, who has four competitors. All handled a line of merchandise that was difficult to get. Several of Mr. X's competitors obtained a quantity from time to time—though he could not—and they sold it at above-ceiling prices. Asking them for a small amount of the item, Mr. X was refused on the grounds that they had only enough for their customers.

Then one day a long-unfilled order which Mr. X had placed for the article came in and in surprisingly large quantity. By this time his competitors had exhausted their stocks of it. Setting his price at

prewar levels as he did, Mr. X could easily have cornered the market, made a tidy sum, and enjoyed sweet revenge. Instead he called all his competitors together and divided his stock with them.—WILLIAM A. WATT, *Thomasville, Georgia*.

No Sale, No Sarcasm

Because mine is a shipbuilding town it has about two and one-half times as many people as usual. That meant that during the past Christmas season there were half a dozen customers for everything there was to sell. To one store already jammed with shoppers came still another—a woman whose arms were so laden with packages that she could not open the door. Busy as he was, the merchant hurried to the door, helped the woman in, checked her packages, and then attempted to attend to her wants. After a considerable time, the shopper concluded there was nothing she wished to buy, and so the merchant retrieved her packages, helped her out the door, thanked her for coming, and bade her come again. A friend of mine saw this happen.—W. E. WAGENER, *Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin*.

Nothing Wormy Here

Channing Pollock has, in the past, been one of my heroes. In his *The Worm May Turn!* he surprises and disappoints. If he is digging for worms, he will continue to find them. If, instead, he started digging for nuggets, he might turn up one like this: Not long ago an automobile packed to the dome light with Rotarians of Markdale, Ontario, was rolling along the highway toward our town for an intercity meeting—and passed a laborer on his home-

ward way. Many rods beyond, the driver, President Gordon Beeton, stopped, backed up, and shouted to the workman: "I don't know where the deuce you're going to sit—but get in. Maybe you're tired."—CLAUDE RUNNING, *Clarksburg, Ontario, Canada*.

No Help? He Likes It

If anyone in our city has reason to snap the excuse "There's a war on" at the public, it is one of our older merchants who is now compelled to run his sizable business entirely without clerks. Yet he is the last man from whom you will ever hear it.

Old enough and wealthy enough to retire, he carries on cheerfully. Indeed, he rather likes the no-help idea for a change. He can now run his store exactly as he pleases—and for the first time in 25 years!

Recently one of the boys who distributes papers from this store proved slow in his work, and the merchant spoke gently to the lad's father about it.

"Well," snapped the latter, "my son does not really *have* to work."

"Neither do I," the merchant replied, "but newspapers are no good except when read, so *I am still on the job*."—FRED MCK. RUBY, M.D., *Union City, Indiana*.

For the Credit Column

The first year of the war added 5,000 people to our little city of 15,000—and took out half the doctors. The added burden upon the medical profession had no precedent save, perhaps, the "flu" epidemic of 1918-19. One physician came out of retirement, several others over 60 years of age began working harder than ever in their lives; hospitals and nurses were taxed to the limit. Yet in all these busy months no local member of my profession has ever shirked his or her duty, no doctor or hospital has ever, so far as I can check, withheld necessary service because of inability to pay, and not once have I or any of my fellow practitioners been assaulted with the phrase, and never, I am sure, has one of our number used the taunt, "Don't you know there's a war on?" Let Channing Pollock enter that large in the credit column of his "V-Day Book."—F. W. MINTY, M.D., *Rapid City, South Dakota*.

When Can We Lift PRICE CONTROLS?

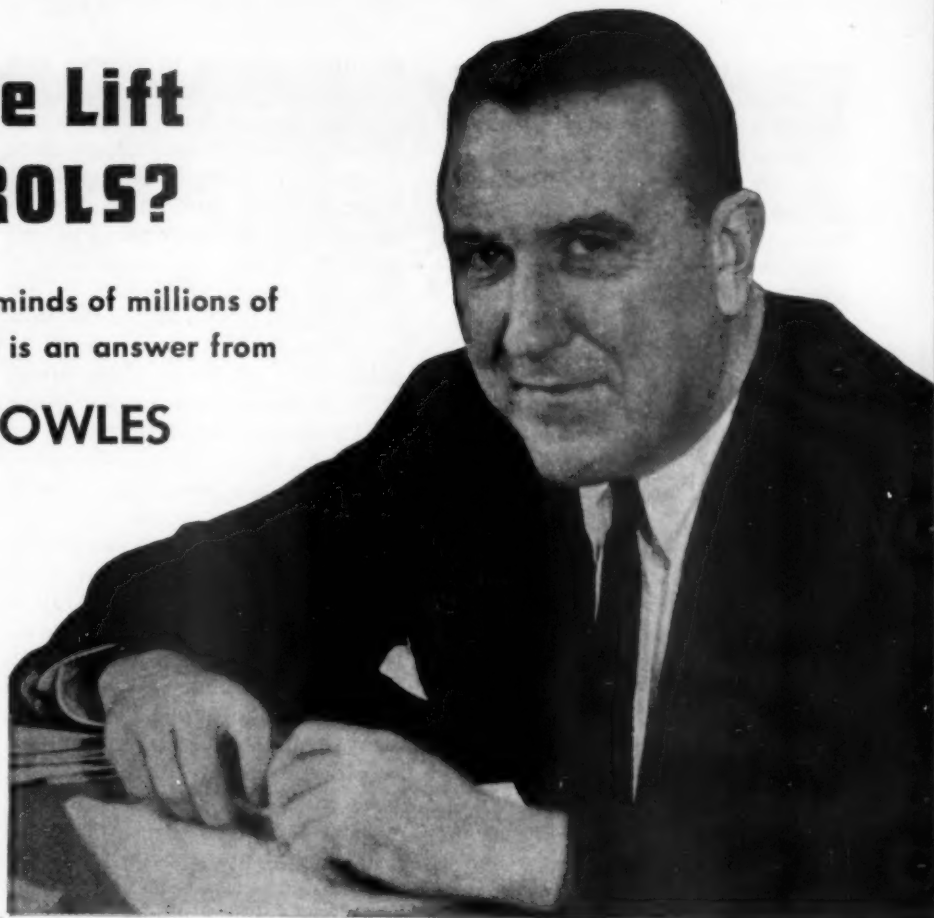
That's a question on the minds of millions of
Americans . . . and here is an answer from

CHESTER BOWLES

THE TYPICAL way to start a business in prewar days was to sell a few lines of merchandise or services, then to add new lines and new services where needs could be filled. This is exactly the way price controls have been instituted in the United States, gradually over a period of the last 18 or more months. They were put into effect as an emergency wartime measure, item by item as the need for each arose.

Price controls can be safely removed, I believe, only in the same way they were built up—gradually and in response to a progressive stabilization of the national economy. To drop all controls suddenly when Germany has been crushed would be to invite a more disastrous inflation than we had after World War I, when all wartime controls were withdrawn within five days after the signing of the Armistice.

Many businessmen remember what happened. Prices rose 40 percent in the following 18 months—and then crashed! In the five



THE AUTHOR headed a large advertising firm before he became OPA (U. S. Office of Price Administration) Administrator in 1943. He was graduated from Yale University in 1924.

years following the price collapse of 1920, nearly 106,000 American businesses failed. Unemployment increased by nearly 6 million between 1919 and 1921. Between 1922 and 1926, 450,000 farmers lost their property by mortgage foreclosure.

These tragedies must not be repeated.

Victory in Europe may unleash the forces of two dangerous and opposing trends: inflation and deflation.

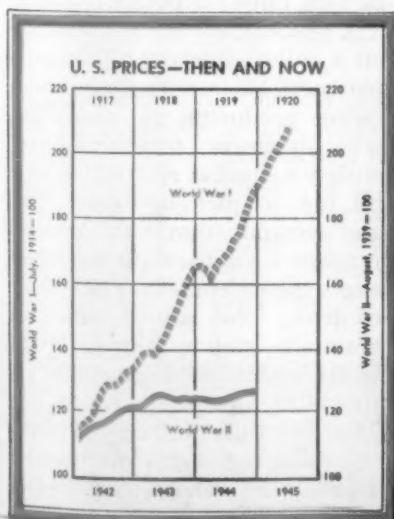
On the inflationary side are the 100 billion dollars in wartime savings waiting to be spent on new cars, houses, refrigerators, and all the things consumers have been unable to buy since Pearl Harbor. Merchants and manufacturers will be eager to offer these commodities to the public and will bid against each other for raw material and labor, thus creating powerful pressures for higher prices.

Among the deflationary forces is the prospect that 5 million workers may face at least temporary unemployment while their plants are being converted from war work to the making of civilian

goods. A return to the 40-hour week will reduce the amount in pay envelopes of many others. To some extent, purchasing power will be upheld by the big backlog of savings and by unemployment compensation. But this may be a minor factor since many people may hesitate to spend their savings for anything but bare necessities until they are sure of what the future holds for them.

The clash of these two contradictory forces—inflation and deflation—may result, at first, in a period immediately after V-E Day during which prices of foods and some other consumer commodities sag below ceilings established by OPA. This is the time when many Americans may be tempted to relax and wonder whether continued price controls are really necessary.

But even while food may be cheaper we can expect pressure for higher prices on clothing, electric appliances, and other merchandise. There may also be pressures for higher rents. And just under the surface there will be a growing tendency toward inven-



tory price inflation as manufacturers begin to compete for scarce supplies and dealers try to build up their stocks of goods.

This will be true in the first and perhaps the most dangerous of the three periods of postwar adjustment ahead. On the surface there will be apparent calm, and the price indices may actually go down for a few months.

Looking back 20 years to American experience after the last war, we have reasons for fearing that a few weeks after the defeat of Germany we shall enter a second critical period. In this period the success or failure of efforts to keep rents and prices on a reasonable level will be determined. If we have been unable to control prices of clothing and consumer durables in the early period, they will begin to rise rapidly. They may even begin to pull food prices up after them.

IN THE third period—ten to 12 months after V-E Day—we shall see the result of policies in the first two periods. If rising prices and rents have taken hold, there will be very little that we shall be able to do to curb inflation.

Prices will be boosted as retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers compete with each other for scarce supplies to build up inventories. Prices will soar, but wages will drag. Black markets will flourish. Small producers or distributors will be squeezed tighter and tighter as big buyers swamp the market with speculative orders, protecting themselves against still higher inflation.

Such an inflationary boom is bound to end in collapse. It might come at the end of the Japanese phase of the war—when veterans are returning from victory in the Pacific. Then, instead of coming home to a prosperous and happy nation, these men would find widespread unemployment, wage cuts, and shrinking farm income—a depression worse than the one after the last war.

In German-dominated Europe, we can see how runaway inflation leads to economic chaos.

The scope of black-market dealings varies from their milder forms in Western and Northern Europe, with prices ranging from four to 12 times normal ones, to

sky-high inflation in Greece and Yugoslavia. In some Balkan countries, staple commodities can hardly be obtained through legitimate channels, so completely does the black market dominate all economic life. In Norway, a pound of butter brings the equivalent of 11 to 13 American dollars in the black market, as against the normal price of \$1. In Northern Italy a kilogram of bread costs about \$1.25, as against the prewar price of 13 cents. In France, if an American soldier buys a dinner of liverwurst and potatoes, it costs him about \$36!

If control of prices is lost during the critical second period after V-E Day, Americans are likely to face difficulties similar to those already experienced in Europe. If, however, vigilance is maintained after V-E Day and a firm grip is kept on prices during the critical second period, the removal of price controls on foods should be well underway in the third period—ten to 12 months after V-E Day. The general level of prices and rents will have remained stable, so inventories would accumulate in an orderly manner as peacetime production grows. Price controls on textiles and clothing could then come off next—followed by controls on consumer durable goods as supply balances with demand. Finally, the removal of controls on building materials and rents—in one area after another—would complete the tapering-off process.

An important part of this plan to check inflation is not only the maintenance of price levels on

cans are looking forward to buying some time after V-E Day should come back on the market at early 1942 prices. Such a result, at any event, is the aim of present OPA thinking and planning.

Some businessmen hold that this policy of 1942 pricing is impracticable and unreasonable, but many more are solidly behind it. Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, for example, recently said:

"There have been too many past statements that consumer products and services will have to cost 25 to 30 percent more after the war because labor costs are up. That is shallow and passive thinking. So far as our own organization is concerned, we have no intention of accepting it simply because there are pent-up demands and a prosperous ready market. On the few items, such as clocks and irons, which we had begun to make, we are applying prewar prices and that will be our policy to the best of our ability."

More than 8 million items have been brought under price control since the Congress of the United States on January 30, 1942, passed "an Act to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocation, and inflationary tendencies." This safeguard against the dangerous economic forces caused by the war has been operating three years. It would, I believe, be poor business to drop it at the most critical moment of need. Inflation rose to its peak *after* the fighting of World War I was done. This time there are reasons to believe the line will be held until all danger is past.

A postwar economy safely back on a full-production and full-employment basis, with factories and farms producing in abundance, with business prospering, and with prices set at reasonable levels by the balance between supply and demand—that is the goal. As it nears, we of the OPA may safely begin the welcome task of relaxing controls. Not all at once, but gradually, step by step as the way is made clear to do so. We hope that this plan will result in a smooth transition from the restrictions and regulations necessary in a nation at war, to a sound postwar economy.

Looking Ahead!

Mr. Bowles's informative and authoritative article is the 42nd in the "A World to LIVE In" series—looking ahead to problems sure to arise as the war's end makes possible realization of purposes for which it is being fought.

goods already set, but also the pricing of consumer commodities returning to the market after wartime curtailment of production is over. Although there will be some exceptions and special cases to be considered in establishing ceilings for these commodities, I feel that the products which most Ameri-

The Problem of Ships *After the War*



By Almon E. Roth

*President, National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.;
President, Rotary International, 1930-31*

THERE are on the seven seas today some 70 million dead-weight tons of merchant shipping — or about 7,000 individual merchantmen.

Each of those 7,000 vessels—and that figure is, of course, only a rough estimate—has a job, whether it flies an Allied or a neutral flag.

Under a vast international pooling arrangement, these ships ply the seas as if helmed from a single bridge. A system of centralized control is charting their general course. It works in this way: The high command decides upon a campaign. The logistic experts

are put to work and, after intensive but rapid calculations, they determine the material requirements for the campaign. This information is given to the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board which allocates the vessels necessary to meet the requirements from among those vessels in the United Nations pool which are in a position to and available to handle the men and material. Following this decision, cargo is ordered forward as the vessels come into position. This campaign just planned may call for the services of five ships or 500, all of which may carry one or more of the flags



STEVEDORES stowing newsprint in the hold of a freighter. How a hold is loaded spells profit or loss in peacetime; in wartime, military success or failure.

of the seafaring United Nations.

Born of war, this centralized control and allocation of ships and cargoes has resulted in vast savings of time and space, and has greatly increased the efficiency of the Allied war effort. Moreover this arrangement, like your son's enlistment, is to continue for the duration and six months or thereafter if agreed between the nations.

When peace is here at last, one of the first major problems of the shipping world will be to "unscramble" this international pool and resume operations in a climate of free enterprise, when and where it becomes possible.

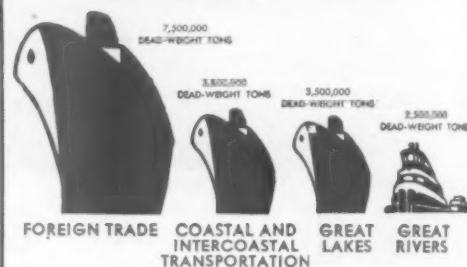
A major problem, yes—but only one among the scores of others that will beset us. What of the once-powerful merchant navies of The Netherlands and of Greece and of other nations which enemy action has cut in half or almost completely erased? Shall the long files of war-built freighters that may stand idle in United States ports when war contracts expire be chartered to these countries—or sold to them? Or given to them? Or shall these ships be broken up or put into reserve? What proportion will

Uncle Sam need and use of the shipping he has built? What about subsidies? Shall steamship companies have the right to operate airplanes as a part of their service?

Our look at the future will gain clarity from a brief look backward. On that fateful first day in September, 1939, when Adolf Hitler sent his Panzer armies thundering over the Polish border, the merchant navies of the world totalled about 81 million tons. It is estimated that, assuming the war is over by 1946, world tonnage will be about 96 million tons. About 58 million of these tons will be under the United States flag. But behind the perhaps not startling increase in that world tonnage figure lie five years of the most climactic change in the long history of shipping.

First came the U-boats—to sink perhaps half of Britain's merchant fleet, which, in 1939, was the largest in the world, and even larger percentages of other mercantile navies. At the same time new ships began coming down the ways in Britain, Canada, the United States, and other countries at un-

U.S. PEACETIME SHIPPING NEEDS



At war's end, the U. S. may have over 50,000,000 tons of shipping. Of it, says Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, of U. S. Maritime Commission, 17,300,000 tons can be operated profitably. Chart shows how.

DATA FROM BUREAU OF MARITIME

heard-of rates. Alert shipbuilders reduced shipbuilding, formerly a custom-built proposition, to assembly-line operation and thus cut the average building time per 10,000-ton freighter of the Victory and Liberty classes from the 210 days originally set to about 38 days. In a number of instances keel-to-launching time was cut to less than ten days—one American yard sending a 10,000-ton vessel down the ways just three days after laying the keel, a record. It is estimated that when the war ends, the United States will have built 2,300 Liberty ships, the best-known product of this shipbuilding-on-the-double-quick. Thus, there were sinkings on the one hand and building on the other—the one exceeding the other until the submarine menace of the At-

lantic was dispelled — and the shifts in strength which have resulted are best visualized by comparing some figures.

In 1939 world shipping was distributed roughly as follows:

British Empire 24 million tons
U.S.A. 12 million tons
Axis nations 18 million tons
Other nations 27 million tons

Postwar tonnage will stand about as follows:

British Empire 20 million tons
U.S.A. 58 million tons
Axis nations 5 million tons
Other nations 13 million tons

Now, shipping is an international business and must be so considered, but these figures make it apparent that what postwar shipping is to be will, at least at the outset, depend in a large part upon Uncle Sam. He will have built 50 million dead-weight tons of shipping

overnight, so to speak, and will own more than half the merchant tonnage afloat when the war ends. His big problem, as R. Earle Anderson, of the U. S. Maritime Commission, puts it, is how he can shift himself "from the hysterical idea of a fleet of 50 million tons of American ships starting out the day after peace is declared to sail the seven seas, loaded down with American goods, to a realistic conception of . . . [his] shipping problem, its possibilities, and its solution."

Let any of my countrymen who are suffering from that hysteria—or any of my friends in other lands who are fearful of it—remember that all that glitters is not gold. Whatever advantage the United States may enjoy with respect to tonnage is subject to three qualifications.

1. There is no assurance that American shipping will have a surplus, or even a sufficient number, of fast and economical ships of the "C" type. Of "Libertys," on the other hand, it will have a surfeit — the 2,300 (less sinkings) of them which I have mentioned. Built in quantity because the reciprocating engines which power them

could be easily and quickly produced, they nevertheless are not well adapted to either postwar foreign or domestic service, except in rare instances. On speed, they are far outdistanced by the turbine-powered "Victorys," for example, which do 15 to 17 knots, and dead-weight tonnage of the two is about the same—roughly 10,000 tons.

2. The United States will be at a great disadvantage so far as passenger tonnage is concerned. Some of its best passenger liners have been lost during the war, and others have been so radically converted for war purposes that the cost and time of reconversion would equal the cost and time of new construction.

3. Other maritime nations have announced plans to reestablish their fleets with modern specialized vessels as early as possible. In view of that fact, any advantage the United States may enjoy on account of its existing tonnage will, at best, be a temporary one.

The American citizen who sees, in the sheer size of his present merchant marine, a bright omen of a day when the Yankee ships outtonnage and outsail everything else on the seas, trips himself upon a false assumption. Size in itself means nothing. *Even if the United States has the vessels, and even if*



RIDING "full and down," these cargo vessels are massing in preconvoy formation in a United States port. Built for war, will they be expendable in peace?



Photo: U. S. Maritime Commission

cargoes are available, its ships will eventually disappear from the seas, as they have in the past, unless they can be operated profitably in competition with the other merchant ships of the world. That is the crux of the matter. In the prewar period U. S. operating costs averaged 50 percent higher than those of competitor nations. Unless some way is found of overcoming this differential, it will continue to plague and hamper American shipping from now to eternity, and that is true whether the ships are privately or governmentally owned.

By no means do I imply that American ship operators intend to "throw in the sponge." In my close relationship with them I find them ready to tackle the tough job ahead, despite the many "unknowns" in the equation. Practical businessmen, they know there is no black magic in so-called "post-war plans"—yet they are *thinking* ahead, and here are a few of the lines along which I find many of them thinking. They want to see:

1. A reduction of operating costs through increased efficiency of men and equipment at sea and ashore.
2. More attractive accommodations and service on passenger liners.
3. Continued ship construction and modernization.
4. The sale rather than charter of surplus vessels to other nations.
5. Restoration of private enterprise at the earliest possible date.
6. Continuation of construction and operating differential allowances.
7. The right of American steamship lines to engage in international air transport and to use "air ships" in connection with their "surface ships."
8. Freedom from competition by Government-owned vessels.

Most of those eight points—and I could easily have added eight others to them — explain themselves, but look back at Point 3. Why build, you may ask, when a surplus of ships is almost certain to choke American anchorages? On that matter take a page of counsel from Britain, the mistress of the seas for four centuries. A recent Associated Press dispatch from London reads:

The General Council of British Shipping today advocated the full use of all available shipping after the war, but urged early scrapping of war-built vessels in favor of ships constructed for specific purposes. Lost vessels have been replaced largely by one type of ship—the 10,000 tonner, the report

said, adding that "permanent operation of a large volume of war-built vessels would invite disaster both for the maritime industry and the shipyards."

"The sterilization of unsuitable shipping might seem extravagant, but the price would be cheap if England could secure an efficient merchant marine containing various types of vessels."

Tying directly into that line of thought was this headline story in a recent trans-Atlantic edition of the *London Daily Mail*:

By the end of the year British shipyards are likely to be starting work on more than 20 "super" passenger liners, some of them of the *Mauretania* class.

British shipping companies, whose fleets have been gravely depleted by war service, are already examining tenders [bids] submitted by shipyard firms for the building of liners of from 15,000 to 25,000 tons.

Later one or two vessels similar to the giant *Queen Mary* may be built, but in the early years after the war concentration will be on fast vessels of a maximum of 40,000 tons.

Technological obsolescence is the bogeyman of passenger and cargo ships alike. No nation that wants to achieve a strong position as a maritime power, no nation that lives by trade, can afford it.

What about the surplus freighters—to look for a moment at Point 4? Over a period of months the

United States chartered 200 Liberty ships to Great Britain to be operated by British crews. This transfer was made as a war measure, to cooperate with a valiant ally who has suffered a sad depletion of its maritime shipping. Whether or not such transfers in peacetime ought not rather be by outright sale is a question North American operators would answer in the affirmative. If they themselves are to invest in war-built tonnage, it is only fair to require their overseas competitors to do likewise, they reason.

The Greeks once had a tramp fleet of 450 vessels. A very large majority of these vessels were 25 to 35 years old. War has reduced it to less than 100 vessels. Will a reconstituted Greece be in the market for some of the 2,300 Liberties? Norway will want to rebuild its fleet; so will France; so will Belgium; so will other countries. In the meantime, how many surplus U. S. ships will these maritime nations and perhaps some Ibero-American newcomers absorb to meet these immediate needs? Whether in the next decade we're to see good stout ships disintegrating depends pretty much on the answer—and that, in turn, will depend largely upon the terms.

In short, I believe that the United States will have ships for sale, that other countries will buy some of them out of necessity rather than out of enthusiasm for the particular types — and that with or without them each of the prewar maritime nations eventually will rebuild its commercial fleet.

How free (Point 5) will freedom of enterprise be on the seas tomorrow? Different nations want different degrees of freedom, and it will not be a simple matter to work out a formula for the resumption of commercial operations which will be mutually acceptable to all. The successful operation of the joint pool which I have mentioned gives hope, however, for continued harmony and satisfactory solutions.

Operating differential allowances (Point 6) should be continued, most American shipowners believe, for the same reason that they were instituted — to encourage the construction of ships in American [Continued on page 53]

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



BORN ABOUT as far from the sea as a man could be—in South Dakota—Almon E. Roth was nevertheless the presidential choice of U. S. shipowners when, a year ago, they set up their National Federation of American Shipping, Inc. For just behind him lay seven nationally noted years as head of Pacific Coast shipowners and employers groups—and back of that 18 years as business manager of Stanford University, where he had earlier learned law, and one year as President of Rotary International, 1930-31. He lives in Washington, D. C.

Second in a series on post-war transport. Next month: "Casey Jones' New Frontiers," by D. W. Fraser, president, American Locomotive Co.

'Jefferson Would Have Loved Him'

This tribute to a peacetime hero won third prize in the contest on 'The Man Who Taught Me Most.'

By David Jones

U. S. Navy; Rotarian, Winslow, Ariz.

WHEN my mother died, I was 16—and a love of the sea took me to the Navy, where, in odd hours, I formed the habit of reading. Through it I came to know the man who taught me most.

On the *U.S.S. Brooklyn* one afternoon, I was at my station as "admiral's messenger," and deep in the pages of Alexander Dumas when a voice above me said, "Jones, what are you reading?" I looked up. It was the admiral himself, kindly eyed French E. Chadwick. He commented on books I had read and suggested others in our ship's library. Thus began some of the finest years of my life, at the impressionable time when I needed the influence of a mature man whom I could idealize.

French E. Chadwick was that rare combination of artist and practical man, with the manner of the born gentleman. He was always definite, positive, and quick in motion. Thomas Jefferson would have loved him (if a kindly fate could have made them contemporaries) for they were kindred souls. He was a democrat with the taste of an aristocrat, as Plato would define an aristocrat, for he loved the best in music, literature, philosophy, and art.

He always personally selected the music for the ship's band. In this way I learned to know the great masters, Beethoven, Wagner, and Verdi, as well as the lesser constellations of the musical world. Yet he was not too high-brow for jazz. When we wanted ragtime for the ship's dance, and our bandmaster, Porchadda, replied the band could not play it, the admiral said, "Don't give me that stuff, Porchadda; the boys want ragtime for dancing, and they shall have it."

It was his quality of understanding what his men wanted that made him loved by his command. When the admiral talked, he gave his listeners, Chinese messboys and "high hats" alike, the feeling that he was talking to his other self. The tone of his voice was always even, no matter to whom he spoke. His short, stout figure was everywhere, and he always gave me the feeling that he loved life so much he was afraid to miss any of it.

One early dawn in Spring when I was reporting to his cabin for orders, he happened to say, "Fine morning, Jones," and I answered, "A great morning, sir." He replied, "Jones, you ought to read Shelley's *To a Skylark*."

That was the way French E. Chadwick really educated me. He gave me the feeling that the "impractical" things are the things most worth while, great art, books, music. Too often these are shunned by "busy" men who make the world "go," but who never take time out to look and see *where* it is going.

For two or three years I lived under the warm, genial influence of this truly great soul, while the Atlantic fleet cruised all around South America and Africa and in the Mediterranean.

Of course, I know that I am now looking at Admiral Chadwick through the mist of the years, "the years that the locust hath eaten," but still I believe it is his merit, not my imagination, that makes him shine. Whenever I think about Admiral Pliny of the Roman Navy on the beach near Naples taking notes on the great eruption of Vesuvius which had just de-



"I LOOKED up. It was the admiral . . . French E. Chadwick."

stroyed Pompeii, I picture him as Admiral Chadwick. When I read in the greatest and most up-to-date book on politics, *The Republic*, Plato's statement that the age-long quest for a decent government will end when only those who are fitted for office will be put in office, I picture Admiral Chadwick as the kind of person whom Plato had in mind.

The last time I saw Admiral Chadwick was when he was detached from the *U.S.S. Brooklyn* and left the ship to board a home-going steamer on November 23, 1904. This was in Rio de Janeiro. Crews of the *Brooklyn*, the *Marietta*, and the *Castine* lined the sides. His steamer passed the *Brooklyn*, then returned and circled around her. He was on the steamer's promenade deck, dressed in light-colored civilians, and waving good-by with his Panama hat. The next day was Thanksgiving Day. I had reason to be thankful. I had known a really great man, and he had taken time out to be my friend.



FIRST STEP in reconditioning the 2,000 used pipes for "Aussie" soldiers is a steam bath on these racks. No bacillus, however tough, can survive.

Pipes by the Peck

WHEN WAR came to Australia in 1939, the 47 Rotarians of North Sydney knew about what to expect. A big push, they saw, would come for men, arms, food, and funds. It would levy heavy demands upon every citizen in their city of 50,000, would lean hard for leadership upon just such groups as their Rotary Club. But the last thing they could have foreseen was that one of the important odd jobs war would hand them would be the collecting of pipes—yes, common, ordinary, everyday, smoking pipes. Yet that is exactly what has happened.

In months just passed, the Rotary Club of North Sydney has collected some 2,000 pipes—for Australian soldiers and airmen in forward areas. The story goes back to early 1944. Down from New Guinea and from the many other Pacific islands on which the redoubtable "Aussie" diggers are fighting, there began to arrive in local homes an increasing number of letters that went something like this:

Will you send me a pipe, please? Cigarette papers "gum" together in this humidity, making rolling a smoke almost impossible.

And speaking of smoking, Sis—two or three of our chaps are sharing a single pipe, such as it is; it is held together with sticking plaster and a lot of hope.

There it was. The boys wanted pipes. Battle tired, jungle



BRIARS, cherrywoods, meerschaums, and calabashes—here's how North Sydney answered its Rotary Club's appeal for pipes.

sick, lonesome for home—they asked only the solace of a friendly pipe. A simple request, surely—but not so simply filled. New pipes in North Sydney, new pipes anywhere in Australia, were fully as rare as in the jungle. But the *R* in Rotary does not stand for resignation. At one of its Thursday-noon meetings in the Crow's Nest Hotel the North Sydney Club came up with a plan . . . and next day all North Sydney read about it in the papers.

"Says here the Rotary Club wants my old pipes, Mother," many a householder remarked to friend wife that evening. "It is going to sterilize 'em, polish 'em up, and send 'em to our lads up north." Soon, from all around town, the pipes began piling in—briars and meerschaums, calabashes and cherries, hunter bits and churchwardens, Sherlock Holmes's and streamliners, some fragrant and others flagrant.

Club Members Rupert V. Minnett and E. Harold Kidger had volunteered to carry on from there. They now went to work. Setting up a reconditioning shop and staffing it with young ladies eager to help, they blew out, reamed out, sterilized, and shined the 2,000 pipes until they outdazzled their original incarnation. Boxed neatly, the pipes then went to the Salvation Army and the Australian Comforts Fund for distribution on the distant fronts.

A thick sheaf of appreciative letters which the Club prizes attests to the pleasure the pipes are bringing. One, signed by five soldiers, speaks, in a way, for all:

If you could see us puffing away now, 'twould give you great pleasure, of that I am sure. Personally, I chose a fine cherrywood—good, husky variety, which will stand up to rough treatment. "Scot-tie" has taken to a meerschaum, and, as he is our petrol man, we hope no explosion results from his new love. . . . A late arrival to collect his pipe was one John "Cracker" Doyle, whose "mobile OIrish physiognomy" is wreathed in smiles. He insisted I add that in all his campaigning he's never before received a "Buckshee peepa." In appreciation of your efforts, then, we leave you. Cheerio.



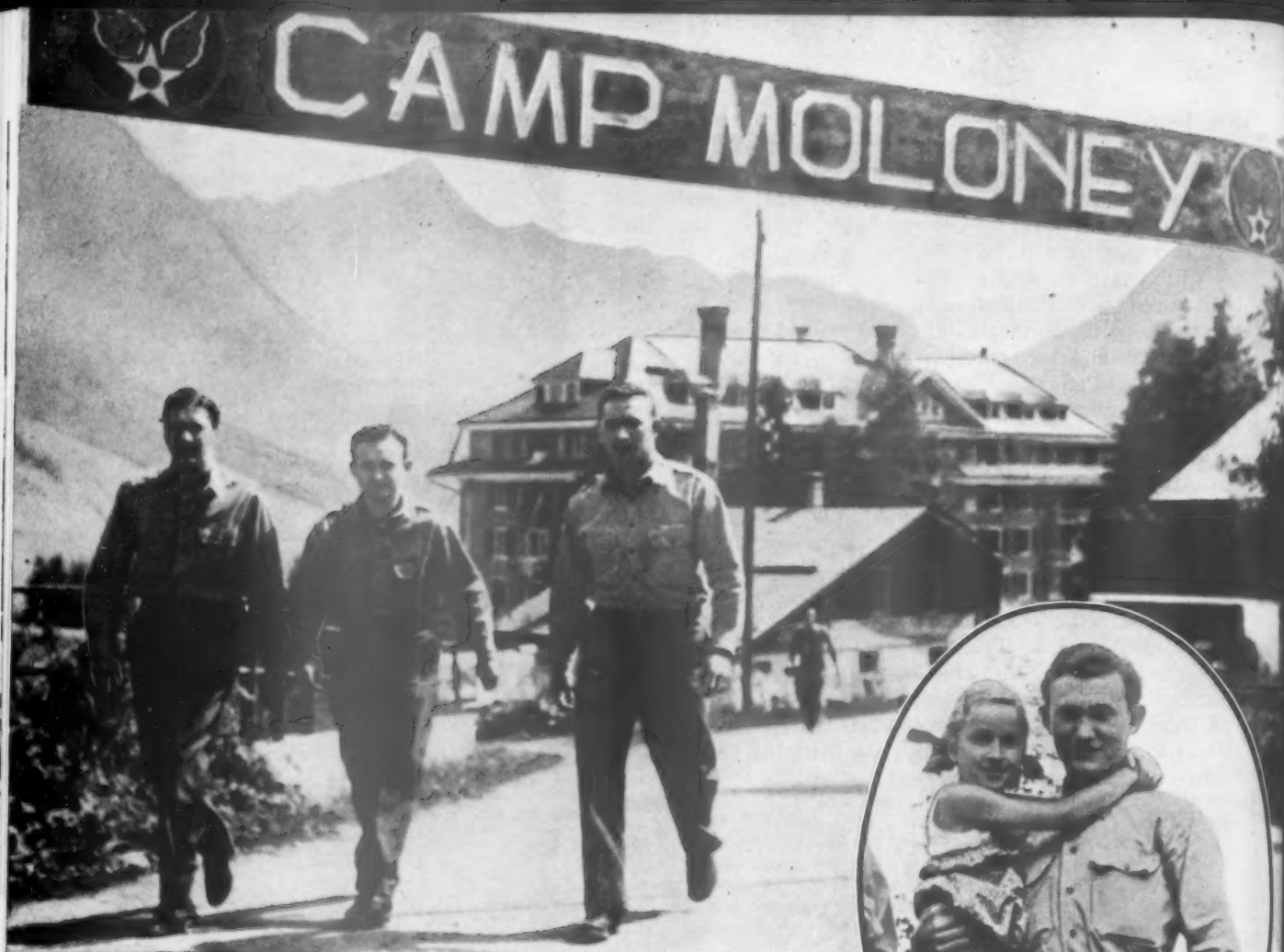
REAMED OUT on this machine, each pipe loses that fragrant "cake" so patiently layered up by its generous donor—but gains fresh appeal for the soldier in the jungle who soon will be pulling on

Photo: Australian Newspapers Ltd.



COVERED, shined, as trim as when new, the pipes now go into boxes which will next be opened by eager soldiers under distant tropic palms.

THE PIPES ready for shipment, Sidney McLean, then President of the North Sydney Rotary Club, turns a batch of them over to Colonel Richards, of the Salvation Army.



THE GATEWAY to Camp Moloney high in the Swiss Alps—and some of its American "guests."

"AS AMERICAN as Iowa," even to the name — "Camp Moloney"—is the center for interned American fliers at Adelboden, high in Switzerland's Bernese Oberland. Here are quartered in converted hotels, some 600 youths, waiting the happy day when they can return to their homes.

Meanwhile, Switzerland extends its proverbial hospitality to them—and some 100,000 refugees who

have sought haven in this 653-year-old democracy. A carefully planned program helps these down-to-earth airmen spend the days of their internment profitably and pleasantly. In the forenoons they study and listen to lectures by Swiss professors who have volunteered as instructors. On Summer afternoons, hiking, swimming, tennis, fishing, and riding are invigorating pastimes, while during

Photos: Klopfenstein, Steiner, Photopress



the Winter months there are skiing, tobogganing, sleighing, skating, hockey, and curling.

Practice rooms have been set aside for instrumentalists and singers as well as for a band and glee club. *Marking Time*, the camp magazine, contains articles by those of literary abilities.

These waiting airmen either made forced landings in Switzerland or, when violating neutral air space, were directed by Swiss aircraft to land. But not all came down safely. Officer Moloney did not. He, the first American aviator to lose his life on Swiss soil, and others who have died in Switzerland now rest in a military cemetery in pretty Münsingen, a village on the Bern to Thun railroad. Extraterritorial rights to this plot have been given to the United States by Switzerland.



SKIING down the Alps is but one of the many Winter sports open to the young American fliers.



ON Main Street in Adelboden, the village in the Bernese Oberland Camp Moloney is located, is quiet, picturesque, good for the nerves.



WITH SOME local misses as their guests, a group of the young fliers enjoy an evening not so different from one in their hometown "sugar bowl."



EVER the American soldier goes, there goes his swing band. Here's Moloney's. . . (Right) One of the classes Swiss professors conduct.



BELOW: A bit of America, a sacred bit, in the heart of Switzerland. Here, near the village of Münsingen, lie American airmen killed in air crashes.



Peru THE PICTURESQUE

*Progress, too, is characteristic of this land—
site of the oldest civilization in the Americas.*

PERU is a land of many "firsts." It had the oldest native culture in the Americas, gave the world its first quinine—some 300 years ago—and claims the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere—San Marcos (1551).

Peru grew the first potato—a greater boon to mankind than all the gold of the Incas. It produced the first barrel of South American oil, and is the world's top-ranking source of vanadium, a valuable alloying metal.

The variety of Peru's creativity is not surprising, however, for Peru is a land of variety. Geographically, for example, there are really three Perus—the narrow coastal region, the *sierra* or Andes area, and the *montaña* or eastern mountain slopes. The 30-mile-wide coastal band is arid, yet highly productive, with modern cities and ports and vast sugar plantations and cotton farms.

The *sierra* is rich in mineral wealth and Indian tradition, while the plains, valleys, and plateaus of the *montaña* remain largely undeveloped because of a lack of communication routes. In fact, prior to 1943 it took up to a month and a half of overland travel by train, muleback, and canoe to negotiate the distance from Lima, the capital, to Iquitos, at the headwaters of the Amazon—unless one chose a 7,000-

mile boat trip around the top of South America and thence up the Amazon itself. Now, with a new highway takes only two days by auto, or three by boat.

Peruvians, it is said, live off land, and the Government off mines, for fully 85 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture, there is a heavy tax on minerals. While agriculture is the basic industry represents but 40 percent of export values.

Cotton, which is produced along the coast, ranks Peru in sixth place in world production and constitutes fifth of the nation's export total.

Copper heads the export list, followed by cotton, petroleum and its derivatives, sugar (which is cut there around), gold in bars, wool, and several ores and concentrates.

Located just below the equator, Peru would be an insufferably hot country were it not for a phenomenon of Nature—the Humboldt current. Running cool and strong just offshore in the Pacific, this current acts as Peru's electric fan, and is, incidentally, responsible for one of the nation's most valued economic assets—a type of fertilizer known as guano, which has been exported extensively to Eu-



THE CATHEDRAL at Arequipa, the third city of Peru. . . . Below, some of the buildings surrounding Plaza San Martin in Lima, a busy city of 533,645.



South America's third largest nation is noted for its progressive cities rich

Rotary in Peru



Carbajal

ROTARY entered Peru in 1921 with the organization of the Rotary Club of Lima. Among the 25 charter members was Fernando Carbajal, who became the Secretary, and who later—in 1942-43—was to serve as President of Rotary International. He was the first international President born in a Spanish-speaking country.

Peru claims another honor—the Rotary Club of Cerro de Pasco is the highest in the world (16,000 feet). The 34 Rotary Clubs of Peru are notably active in Community Service, aiding the needy, supporting vacation camps for boys and girls, sponsoring Boys' Week, and backing other similar projects. *El Rotario Peruano*, published in Lima, provides contact for the 900 Rotarians of the country's two Districts—Nos. 36 and 37.

lion inhabitants. Sixty percent are Indian, 10 percent are white, and 30 percent are mixed.

Peru gained independence in 1824, and its first years as a republic were turbulent. There were eight Presidents during one year (1834). For a short time (1836-1839) it was a part of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation. It is now a democracy with a three-branch government.

Great things have been happening in recent years—new highway, rail, and air development, new schools, housing programs, and social legislation. Even so, Peru remains largely a land of the future.

And that future appears bright.

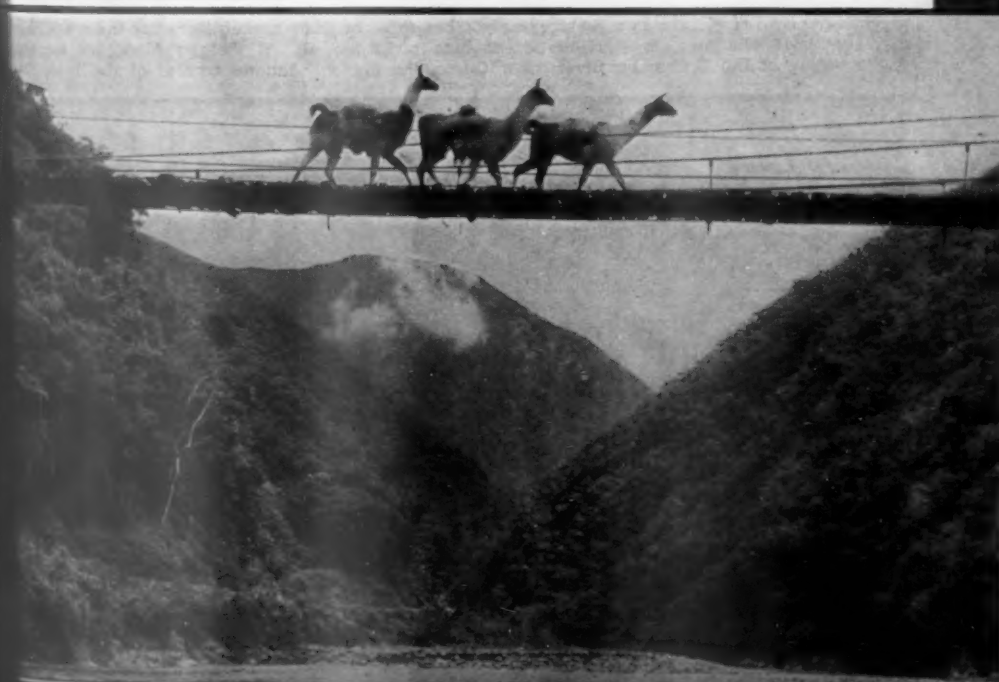
What of Peru the picturesque? The photos answer that question.



BELOW: A native plies a reed-built boat, which resembles a giant milkweed pod, on the waters of Lake Titicaca, the great highland lake between Peru and Bolivia. Peru's main rivers conjoin to form the Amazon, while those reaching the Pacific are invaluable for purposes of irrigation.



IT WAS a suspension bridge such as these llamas are crossing which Thornton Wilder had in mind in his novel *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*. Many of these crude and narrow structures which span yawning chasms in the Andes, are remnants of a once-powerful Inca Empire.



rich mineral-and-land resources, and its expanding industrial activity

Artistic and industrious Chimus inhabited the area before the Inca Empire



THE CHIMUS, inhabitants of the desert region of Northern Peru before the Inca Empire, made this water jug. The small opening at the top was designed to protect the contents from exposure to the dry air. . . . (Below) A native stands before an Inca wall which was fitted together without use of mortar or the benefit of metal-made tools.

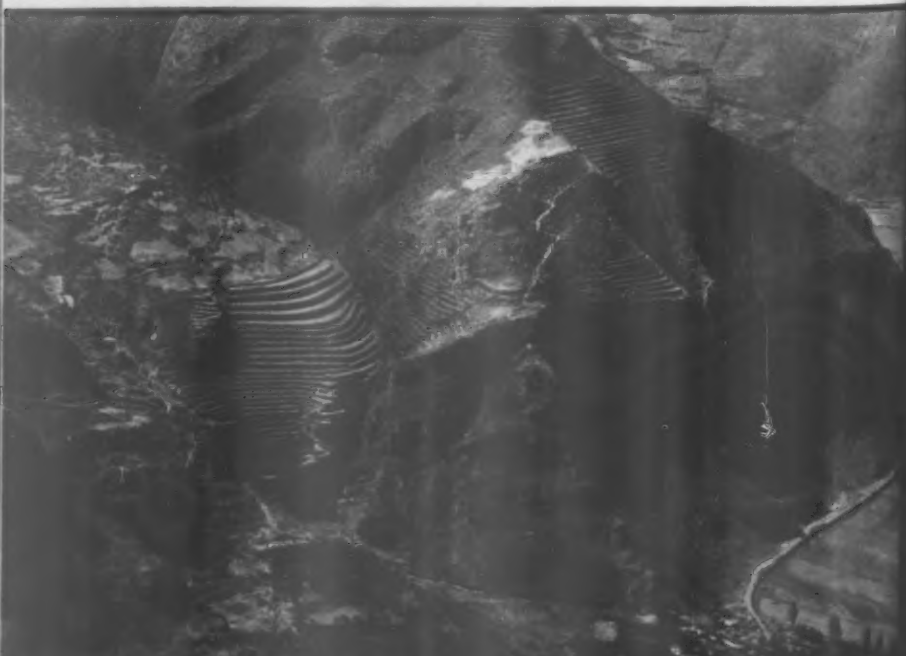
ONE MUST PAGE through some 18 centuries of history to learn the complete story of Peru, for it housed the earliest culture and civilization in the Americas. The Chimus, an artistic and energetic adobe-dwelling people who lived there from about A.D. 200 to 1000, erected massive stone buildings, the remnants of which stand even today.

The famed Inca Empire, which extended from north of Quito, Ecuador, to the River Maule, in Chile, began in about the 12th Century. Finding the Empire engaged in civil war, Spanish conquistadors under Francisco Pizarro, an ex-swineherd who was with Balboa in Panama, found conquest comparatively easy. They captured the Inca leader, Atahualpa, and executed him in spite of the payment of a huge ransom in gold and silver. Pizarro and most of his leaders met sudden death, for the early days of the Spanish colony were tumultuous, marked by treachery.

For years all legal trade between Spain and the vast viceroyalty of Peru (most of South America) was handled through Lima, the "City of the Kings," which Pizarro founded in 1535.



LEGEND HAS IT that the Inca Empire began when three brothers sprang forth into the world through these three windows, to start the great Inca civilization. . . . (Below) Mountain terraces in the valley of the Urubamba River, near Cuzco, the ancient Andean capital of the Inca Empire.

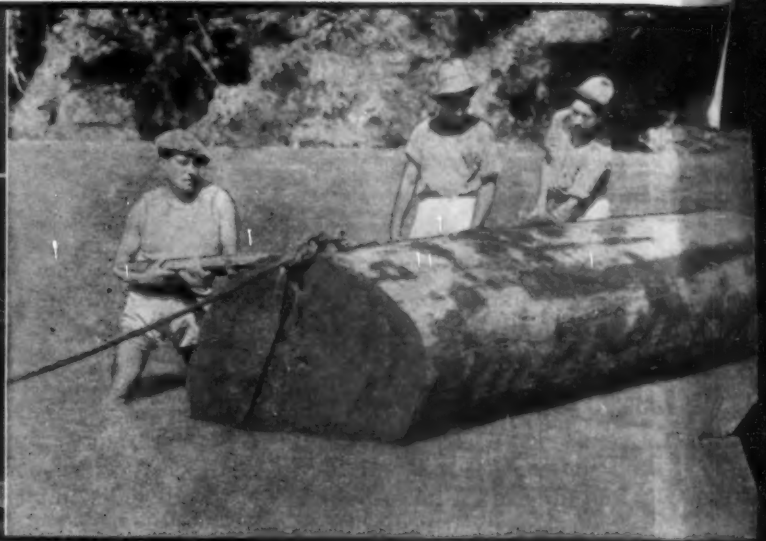


A MOD-
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BELOW:
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A MODERN Peruvian silversmith taps out an ancient design. . . (Below) Indian farmers on the high plains winnow their wheat by tossing the grain into the air with wooden forks. Besides wheat, the mountain terraces grow coca (for cocaine), corn, barley, oats, quinoa, and potatoes; feed cattle, sheep, llamas.



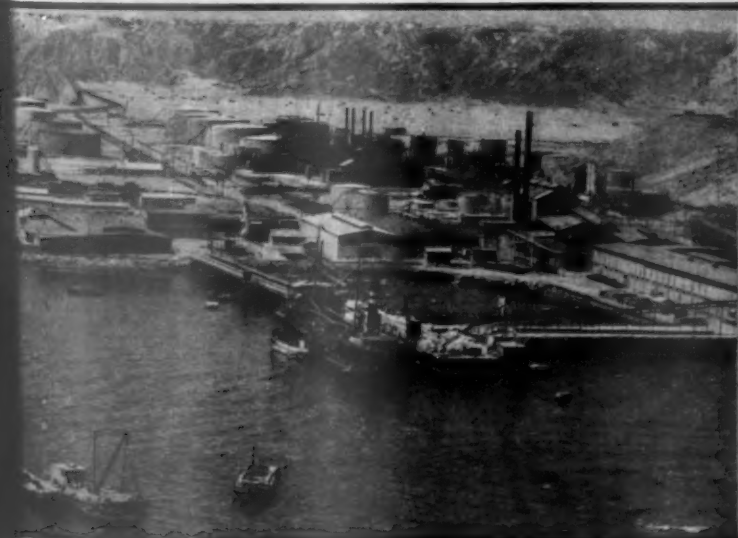
LUMBER is important in Peru. Here loggers are getting timber for use at a gold mine. The forests yield wild rubber, quinine, and insecticide-producing barbasco. . . (Below) A harbor scene at Callao, Peru's main seaport, which handles 70 percent of all Peruvian imports, 30 percent of its exports.



BELOW: A view of the oil docks and refinery at Talara. Petroleum and its derivatives rank chief among Peru's minerals, accounting for 25 percent of the total production for 1940. The output increased slowly but steadily from 1880.



BELOW: A miner at work in the Santo Domingo gold mine. It has been estimated that between 1535 and 1940 more than 1½ billion ounces of silver and 9 million ounces of gold—worth about 2 billion dollars—were mine.



Photos (pp. 22-25): Saviers, Le Cou from same, Gendreau

G. I. Joe Meets Tommy

By Lieutenant Tom Siler

United States Strategic Air Forces

Flying and fighting side by side, Americans and British are learning lessons in living together.

THE Flying Fortress was home-ward bound from a close brush with death, badly riddled with cannon and flak holes. The anxious pilot squinted out over the layer of fluffy clouds. What he saw ended his worries.

"Look at them lovely Spits," he said quietly to the co-pilot.

The deadly little Spitfires, savior of England in the 1940-41 bomb blitz, picked up the limping, sievelike bomber and escorted it across the Channel to safety.

Multiply such incidents by thousands of others embracing a wide range of Anglo-American coöperative action against the Axis, and I think you have the answer to post-war relations between the United States and Great Britain.

During World War I and for two decades thereafter the Americans and British did not understand each other, often distrusted each

other. Now, the tide runs the other way.

True, the British Tommies are underpaid by American standards, are more reserved, are less mechanical-minded, like oldness in everything but eggs, are more class-conscious, and are more rigidly disciplined in the service. True, Yanks have much more spending money than the Tommies, brag and boast a lot, love machines and gadgets, are uninhibited, despise English food and say so, and never quite recover from their first look at Britain's ancient plumbing. But all of this and many more trivialities are of no consequence when a bomber pilot and his skilled crew are looking to their Spitfire escort to steer them through hostile skies to home base, a hot dinner, and sleep.

Mrs. Betty Everitt, 37-year-old farm woman, wasn't thinking of such trivial gripes when she gave her life attempting to save the crew of an American bomber that crashed in a meadow near her farm. Disregarding exploding cannon shells and the spreading blaze, she tried to rescue the trapped airmen. A few hours later she died, leaving a 4-year-old son who

already was fatherless. Soldiers at the plane's air base dug deep for dimpled Tony Everitt. One private, whose allotments and war-bond purchases leave him with only \$16 monthly, kicked in with \$8. Now little Tony has \$2,000 to assure him of an education.

The British Air-Sea Rescue Service has been spectacularly successful in fishing from icy waters many an English and Yankee airman forced to forsake crippled planes after bombing runs over Germany. Lieutenant Robert W. Brown, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for example.

Brown's Mustang had quit cold on him over the North Sea, so he bailed out after radioing his position. One of the tail surfaces struck him as he plunged downward, fracturing his right leg and chopping a blood vessel in his left. Half an hour later the Air-Sea Rescue launch found him numb with cold, hardly conscious, and suffering from loss of much blood. The rescuers rushed him to a tiny coastal eight-bed hospital. For two days, overworked British doctors and nurses fought for him against death—and won. They then



FAR from home, American sailors welcome the hospitality of their new-found friends in Northern Ireland—and go for a walk among the country's hills.

A G. I. JOE in London calls motorists' attention to his traffic warning. He's had to learn much in a country new to him. The rules of the road are one of them.



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LONG AFTER World War II is over, this little British lad will recall the day he swung down the street with a group of American soldiers on their way to a theater party the Mayor of the town arranged.

Photo: Acme

turned him over to American doctors and nurses, who carefully led him back to recovery.

This mutual admiration doesn't end with the Air Corps. Not at all. Back in 1943 the British and American armies began exchanging personnel, looking to the day when the Yanks and Tommies would have to do-or-die together across the Channel. Gusto American youths went to work and live for a while with British units, taking the place of "Limeys" who had gone to American units.

"There is nothing strange or freakish about the British soldier," observed one staff sergeant in our infantry. "Overlook the accent, learn his way of saying things so you speak the same language, and you'll discover a fine, lasting friend and the best fighting companion you'll ever want next to you in battle."

"What impressed me about the American soldier," said a British sergeant, "was that there was a standard of discipline inherent in

every man much more so than in our own troops, and he just could not help doing the correct thing without being continually told to do so."

Returning from Italy, an officer of the Grenadier Guards, crack British unit, employed the usual understatement to pay high tribute to Yanks when the chips are down. "Most of the Americans we have met have been quite magnificent, and on several occasions, though ordered to do so, have refused to withdraw until we did. In their good units their fighting is absolutely terrific."

This "lend-lease" arrangement of personnel was a vital forerunner to D-Day cooperation, and is paying off now as thousands upon thousands of these soldiers battle side by side on the Continent. When it's all over, these comrades will be friends until death. I've heard dozens talk of what fun they'll have *together* after the war. British lads by the thousands want to go to the United States and see

all that G. I. Joe has been boasting about—skyscrapers, baseball, American girls, the Mississippi, wheat fields as far as the eye can see, and towering mountains.

Dan Cupid is in there pitching for unity, too. American boys are marrying English girls by the score every month. The WACs aren't finding anything objectionable about the British males, either. Mothers-in-law being what they are, postwar ocean traffic will be terrific. Mother will have to go to the States to see how daughter is, and daughter must jaunt back to her beloved English countryside for a cup of tea and tell the home folk about chocolate fudge sundaes, American fashions, and beauty shops.

One thing that often surprises the English—and quickens trans-Atlantic friendship—is the great lengths to which the American soldier carries his generosity. Take an incident that occurred at a U. S. Army hospital in Southern England. [Continued on page 55]



Harold J. Ruttenberg
Research Director, United
Steelworkers of America

WHAT is the annual wage? Is it desirable? Will it work? What are the prospects for its general adoption? Your time is short and my space is limited, so let's get right on with the answers.

What it is: The annual wage is a method of payment under which the employee mainly relies upon some form of a yearly pay plan for his income instead of an hourly, or other type of short-term, pay system. Hourly, piecework, and other incentive pay systems are not necessarily abolished, but are continued as a basis of determining the relative worth of each employee.

The significant change is that the emphasis is shifted from an hourly to a longer-term wage-payment basis. Instead of being a rigid pay plan uniformly applied throughout industry, the annual wage is a flexible system that will vary with the differing conditions of the several industries. There will be as many annual-wage systems as there are now hourly pay systems. The difference will be pay by the year instead of the hour.

It is desirable: After months of testimony the War Labor Board found that "both parties [industry and labor] readily agree that regularized and steady employment would be highly desirable." Scientific surveys of opinion among workers show steady jobs and pay are many times more important to

SHOULD THE GUARANTEED MINIMUM

Last November the War Labor Board of the United States denied a request for guaranteed wages made by the United Steelworkers of America, noting: "In the present state of the country's information on the subject, the Board is not

the workingman than other items currently considered as "tops" in his unfulfilled desires.*

Henry L. Nunn, president of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which has operated successfully on an annual-wage plan for a decade, makes this comment:

Increasing hourly rates is delusion. Men live by the year, not by the hour. Men need more annual income, not more hourly income. Men need regular pay—something to buy food with and pay rent with every week in the year.

The 600 employees covered by Mr. Nunn's plan at his Milwaukee plant have an annual income considerably higher than any other group of shoeworkers, and they are able to budget their living expenses "with the same feeling of security enjoyed by the salaried workers in the office."

A comprehensive economic analysis of another company's successful annual-wage plan, George A. Hormel & Company, a meat-packing firm in Austin, Minnesota, shows that it increased employment in the community as a whole because of the assured purchasing power of the more than 2,500 Hormel employees. The annual-wage system affected the savings and consumption habits of Hormel employees to the end that the prosperity of the community was greatly enhanced. Workers were able to plan purchases ahead, and merchants were more willing, and able, to make installment sales. The results "increased the velocity of circulation of money and, in a sense, the volume of purchasing power."† In short, not only the employees but the community

as a whole gain from the annual wage.

It is practical.

Making shoes, packing meat, and producing other types of consumer goods lend themselves to regularized production, steady employment, and the annual wage. The economics of the heavy basic industries, it is argued, are a different story, and the fact that an annual wage will work in a shoe plant does not mean it is practical in steel, auto, or the other durable-goods industries.

Mr. Nunn, who has been an employer since he was 25, disagrees: "Nunn-Bush sincerely believes that the plan is capable of rational application to any business employing production labor. . . . Whatever the inherent difficulties in the individual proposition, it should be possible to budget the workers' share of income so as to guarantee a regularity of pay checks throughout the year." I agree with Nunn; in fact, if the annual wage will work, as it has, in a single company engaged in a highly competitive industry like shoes and meat packing, surely it is practical in an entire industry like steel and automobiles where "controlled competition" is the economic order of the day.

STEEL has been called a prince-and-pauper industry, up today, down tomorrow. But while I was an assistant director of the steel division of the U. S. War Production Board, I saw steel production planned on a steady year-round basis. Now, of course, Government is the big buyer, but when the war is over, steel need not return to a planless state. With a minimum of Government control, adequate and steady markets can be provided by coöperation be-

* Elmer Roper, *American Mercury*, February, 1944.

† *Economic Effects of Steady Employment and Earnings*, by Jack Chernick, University of Minnesota Press, 1942, page 70.

ANNUAL-WAGE POLICY BE ADOPTED?

... in this case to impose such guaranties by order." . . . the issue is a lively one still, for in a separate report Board recommended a special commission be set up to make a inquiry into the subject for possible later action.—Eds.

tween industries and between industries and labor.

Fifteen percent of peacetime steel goes to warehouse distributors, which can be planned for 12 equal installments. Sixteen percent goes to the automotive industry, which can level off annual production through changes in sales and model-changing policies. Eight percent goes to railroads, which can plan purchases on a yearly basis. Six percent goes to container producers—tin cans, for example—for which annual production schedules are possible. Six percent goes to oil, natural gas, mining, agricultural equipment, shipbuilding, where year-round consumption can be largely planned. Eleven percent goes to construction. Eighteen percent goes to export, which will have to be controlled by the Government and can be allocated to steel producers month by month.

This accounts for 80 percent of steel's markets. The remaining 20 percent is accounted for largely by consumer goods, where the demand flows from the level of national income.

Steel is a basic industry. If it adopts the annual-wage plan, fluctuations and industrial production will begin to vanish and we shall be on the road to abolishing chronic mass unemployment.

Philip Murray, president of CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations), put it simply when he told the National Industrial Conference Board in January:

To be sure, each industry has many problems, and to get them operating on a year-round basis is not . . . simple. . . . The point—the undeniable fact—is, however, that it can be done. Given the will to accomplish the organization of America's basic industries on an annual-wage, sales, and production basis, the difficult practical

problems can be solved. I am one who believes that for each problem that the Lord has created, He has also created a solution. All we mortals have to do is find it.

Eric A. Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has said:

Steady employment generally has not had enough attention from top management. Finance, purchasing, sales, and production have come first. Yet, regular employment is of social importance. I hope the day is near when regularized operations and steadier employment will be functions assigned to the president or the first vice-president in every concern in the country. . . .

In effect, what labor proposes is that industry recognize its responsibility for the year-round employment of employees and that each industrial concern appoint a "vice-president for annual employment" to work with it toward an annual wage. I agree with Eric Johnston that we should not seek this desirable objective through legislation; the annual wage should, and can, be worked out between labor and management through the processes of collective bargaining.

The War Labor Board's recommendation for a Presidential fact-finding commission should result in a comprehensive survey of the practical obstacles to be hurdled in achieving an annual wage in the major industries. Then it could follow naturally that an annual wage will be adopted industry by industry through voluntary collective bargaining.

But the drive for security to remove the haunting fear of chronic unemployment is so great that, unless labor and industry find the solution through voluntary means—such as the annual wage—solutions may well come through compulsory legislation or executive edict.



Merryle S. Rukeyser

Economist; Business and Financial Commentator

IN CONSIDERING such an innovation as a guaranteed minimum wage, we must look beyond the glamorous phrase to the inner reality. Words are tricky, and are frequently used in a blue-sky spirit to conceal their authentic meaning.

Under the proposal, business management would cease its present rôle of being the star salesman for the hours of labor of its employees and would instead become underwriter or guarantor. If, in accordance with the formula proposed by the United Steelworkers of America, employers guaranteed annual wages at prevailing peak rates based on 40 hours of work a week, whether or not orders from customers made possible that level of activity, they would be radically altering the nature of our productive system.

The proposed innovation, which has been rejected by the War Labor Board, would make wages a fixed charge, from which, especially in periods of acute depression, there would be no escape except through bankruptcy. President Roosevelt has been on sound ground in preaching a diametrically opposite doctrine to the railroads. He has urged them to emerge from the strait jacket of excessive fixed and inflexible charges by shifting relatively from debt financing to equity, or stock, financing.

Judge Jerome Frank, as one-

time Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, also campaigned from this principle, and extended it to public-utility and other enterprises. The motive was not to reduce the cost of capital, but to attain the advantage of flexible charges in place of fixed and rigid charges. Such a change, it was argued, would promote the capacity to maintain corporate solvency, even in interludes of reduced business volume.

IF THE argument for flexibility is well taken, then the proposed guaranteed annual wage would be a backward step. For it would transform the major item of corporate expense from the flexible status to the inflexible category. When and if customers stopped buying products of a given company at the present volume, management would have no relief from a frozen and rigid wage cost, which would be excessive for a reduced sales volume. In such circumstances, the employer would have to fold up as soon as he had distributed as wages his working capital and liquid borrowed funds.

Meantime, venturesomeness would be curbed, as management would be reluctant to incur the fixed liabilities which would come from adding names to pay rolls in time of expansion. The effect would be a ceiling on progress, and, after exhausting working capital of existing companies, would result for the nation as a whole, not in more and better employment, but in fewer jobs at less pay.

The annals of business reveal that dynamic industry is subject to a change of pace. Although with the aid of the creative mind in science, invention, and engineering, the long-term trend has been upward, business does not always proceed at breakneck speed.

The sales-minded business executive is naturally a partisan for big volume, for, by booking heavy orders from his customers, he knows that he can find gainful employment for his workers, for his management, and for the tools which his stockholders provide. But the businessman cannot behave as though he were getting large orders when he is receiving only slim ones. If all the risk of fluctuation is transferred to the owners, the incentive to invest in

business ventures will be impaired.

The fundamental issue boils down to this: *Why does the customer show fickleness instead of constancy in his ability and willingness to buy?*

A customer's capacity to buy—his purchasing power—depends upon the exchange value of what he produces. His willingness to buy depends on fluctuations in taste and on the obsolescence of old products and the emergence of new ones. Failure to bring the customer into the proposed wage-guaranty arrangement makes it impractical and unworkable.

The only type of rigid guaranty of an annual wage of a fixed number of dollars which would stand up against the vicissitudes in business volume would be, in turn, validated by guaranties to firms by all their customers to accept a specified quantity of goods each year at a fixed price!

In the mechanics of the business system, by which we support ourselves by making and exchanging goods and services, the business executive is only a middleman. His capacity to recoup his costs, including wages, hinges on his ability to please his customers. His franchise—in an economic sense—depends on his continuing skill in offering goods and services of a quality and price that will attract orders. The businessman is subject to his environment. It is sheer illusion to think of him as a dictator of our economic life. Rather, he is only a go-between, who brings the worker and the tools into contact with the customer.

In the coöperative spirit, without rigid guaranties, it is desirable to think in terms of the annual income of workers, rather than solely in terms of the hourly wage rate.

The emotion which animates the demand for a rigid guaranty is perfectly understandable. The maladjustments and interruptions of employment during the Depressed Thirties are still fresh in the memory of every family which suffered. And thoughtful workmen, as breadwinners for their families, are now plagued with the fear of empty pay envelopes in the coming period of transition from a war economy to a peace economy.

In contrast to this yearning for economic security is the basic fact

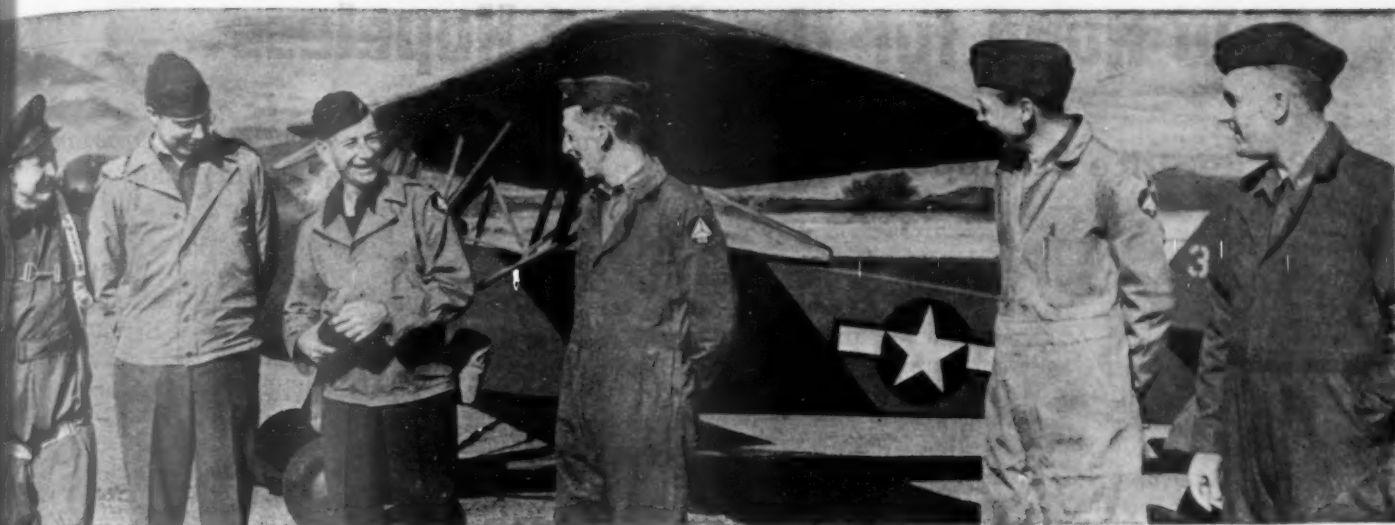
that in our highly dynamic economic society, there is a risk factor. Every businessman who is worth his salt, while contemplating expected gain, also calculates the hazard of loss. The prudent worker too should be aware of his exposure to risk, and should seek to reduce the hazard through development of a diversity of skills.

As a people, we move upward and onward to the extent that we conform to the principles of science. Of course, there is a minority who disagree with Sir Isaac Newton, Faraday, and Copernicus and who prefer to tinker with perpetual-motion schemes. Similarly, in the investment world, reputable financiers tell their clients that they must choose between their conflicting desires for a high yield, on the one hand, and safety, on the other. But there is a fringe of unscrupulous operators who pretend to give the public what it wants, no matter how irreconcilable the conflicting desires. This fringe will hold out in their prospectus the lure of 16 percent per annum and absolute safety. In Wall Street, such persons are called blue-sky operators.

The phrase "blue sky," if carried into the political and social field, provides new clarity in helping to distinguish between authentic progress and phoney schemes.

WHILE I believe guaranteed annual wages are impractical, I also believe businessmen should make a strong effort to regularize employment. They should review all their practices, and eliminate any which contribute to the instability of employment. For example, before initiating the policy of assuring 48 weeks of employment a year, Proctor & Gamble changed its own merchandising techniques, finding that the old sales procedures were themselves tending to cause avoidable peaks and valleys.

The human needs of the families of breadwinners are a challenge to management. Although rigidities and new inflexible arrangements may prove a noose around the neck of private enterprisers, management should be alert to the desirability of coöperating with other groups to achieve as orderly, stable, and productive an economy as is consistent with growth and progress.



Reno's Rotary Rescuemen

A HUGE air transport crashed somewhere in a Nevada desert. Days of search followed. At last, from the cockpit of his small plane, one of the men you see in these photos spied it, radioed its location. Another of these men directed the difficult evacuation of the 11 bodies found in the wreckage. And still another commanded the entire operation. All the men pictured here are Rotarians—members of the Rotary Club of Reno.

What explains their participation in that search and in many

Businessmen by day, they cut short many a night to hunt missing planes. They are Civil Air Patrolmen.

others less tragic is that they are all active in the Nevada Wing of the U. S. Civil Air Patrol—a nation-wide organization of private fliers and nonfliers set up a week before Pearl Harbor. An official auxiliary of the Army Air Forces, CAP flies blood plasma, tows aerial targets, spots forest fires, hunts for missing aircraft, and so on.

Reno's Rotarian rescuemen, like CAP men everywhere, are businessmen by day—fall in for many

an air emergency at night. If it's a war job with action you want, this, they say, is it!

The photo above shows (left to right) Capt. T. C. Wilson, advertising man; Pvt. Al J. Adams, store manager; Capt. J. K. Henderson, YMCA secretary; 2d Lt. R. L. Jefferson, manager, business-equipment firm; Sgt. Roy Presher, laundry manager; Pvt. H. J. Doyle, manager, wholesale firm. Two other Reno Rotary CAP men not shown on this page are Pvt. G. M. Dean, newspaper publisher, and Pvt. J. M. Loughridge, orthodontist.

EQUIPPED with Army-issued light plane, ambulance, radio, blinker lights, etc., the Reno CAP unit makes a smooth-working team, has taken part in some 30 emergency missions. All members must take special training; all serve without pay.



"ESTMENT Counselling" George McKaig's Rotary mission—but after of hours he becomes Cap-McKaig, Special Wing Officer in Charge of Patrol, Nevada Wing.



SNAPPED into his 'chute harness, Rotarian Harry J. Frost is about to take up the unit's L-2M plane. An outstanding pilot, he has a high-horsepower rating and like all CAP-Rotarians holds a radio license.

New Hope for the Most Hopeless

By Beatrice Schapper

Now underway for the cerebral palsied are programs pointed to help them to become economically useful.

YOU'RE seeing more and more of them nowadays. They're delivering messages, or serving as clerks, librarians, telephone operators, or even as typists. A guttural mouthing slurs words when they speak, and sometimes they jerk and tremble when they handle things. But they are proving they can be self-sufficient and contribute to the society in which they live instead of being parasites upon it.

They are the *cerebral palsied*, the most cruelly misunderstood of all the afflicted. Often they're incorrectly called "spastics." Spasticity—tense and contracted muscles—is only the most prevalent form.

Nobody knows exactly how many there are. Probably they outnumber victims of infantile paralysis. Those unfortunates paralyzed by polio have caught

public sympathy, but people paralyzed by cerebral injuries have, until recently, received almost no attention. It is not hard to understand why.

When a baby has convulsions after birth, isn't able to suckle or swallow, is restless, keeps limbs rigid, is late in beginning to walk or talk, drools constantly, and assumes a stupid, masklike appearance, parents are shocked and ashamed. Many try to hide the child because they believe it shows up a faulty heredity. Some parents, sure their offspring is an idiot, blame each other and seek a divorce.

This is tragic, and science has proved it largely ridiculous, for more than 80 percent of the palsied are born that way, not because of poor heredity, but because of a brain injury before, during, or right after birth; or be-

cause of a congenital malformation of the brain. About 20 percent of the palsied owe their affliction to accident or disease. Thus cerebral palsy, like infantile paralysis, can happen to anybody, whatever his race, age, or position.

Polio is a clear-cut, single palsy, originating in the spinal cord. It is rare in babies, most common in younger children. It rages in regional outbreaks periodically. Treatments are fairly uniform, for the baffling nature of the virus has spurred wide study.

Cerebral palsy, on the other hand, is a multiple, complex condition, brain-initiated. It occurs consistently in the same ratio of seven in 100,000 births year in and year out. Methods of treatment are far from uniform. The long, arduous procedures may bring only partial cure, and neither doctors nor the public have evidenced much interest until recent years. Only patient parents, driven by pity and love, persevered to develop the frequently higher-than-average mentality present in their blighted children.

But now the picture grows brighter. In the United States, for example, public or private programs to aid the cerebral palsied are underway in 27 States. And thousands of these unfortunates are being given a chance to lead useful lives.

Heroic trail blazers of science are leading the way—Dr. Earl R. Carlson, for example, himself a victim of cerebral palsy. Though his body trembled and jerked, his keen mind urged him on. After surmounting extraordinary physical and psychological difficulties, he became a physician to specialize in cerebral palsy. He now heads clinic schools in East Hampton, New York, and Pompano, Florida. If you would know more of his epic courage, read his book, *Born That Way*. *

* *Born That Way*, by Earl R. Carlson. John Day Publishing Co., \$1.75.



Illustrations, courtesy of National Society for Crippled Children



THESE cerebral-palsied children are learning to coördinate mind and muscles in a curative workshop in Minneapolis, Minn. No one will take more pride than they in their progress.

Then there is Dr. Winthrop M. Phelps, medical director of the Children's Rehabilitation Institute at Cockeysville, Maryland; the Babbit Hospital, at Vineland, New Jersey; and the Duke Hospital's palsy program at Durham, North Carolina. He, too, is a pioneer in the merciful salvage of the cerebral palsied.

Laymen are beginning to take an intelligent interest in palsy, as they have in infantile paralysis. In Chicago, for example, 22 business and professional men as members of the Rotary Club's Crippled Children's Committee are giving prodigiously of their time to real-

ize a model four-point program for the cerebral palsied: (1) a diagnostic center; (2) a resident center of a hospital-school type; (3) a research program of medical and educational techniques; (4) training personnel to assist parents and teachers and to supervise treatment where required. The Committee's \$7,000 budget includes \$3,000 contributed by the wife of a Chicago Rotarian.

Just to find the cerebral palsied has been a problem. Hopeless parents have hidden their afflicted children, and only slowly realize that surgeons and specialists in therapy, psychology, and sociology

can aid them. Now, to itinerant clinics the palsied come—creeping as if from another world.

Chief characteristic of the cerebral palsied is the "too much" of their behavior—too active or too rigid. The nerves that send impulses to muscles are blocked or short circuited. The child means to smile, and instead exhibits speechless idiocy or witless grimaces—frequently tortured by awareness of the spectacle he is making of himself. He wants to walk, but his muscles refuse to move his legs, jerk him into a typical scissors gait, or fling his body about wildly. An enormous

amount of energy is expended to meet a comparatively minor need.

To learn to manage a seemingly unmanageable body, the child must, through exercise and endless practice, make new pathways in the brain over which impulses may travel, detouring around the injured portion. Like a tourist stymied by a bridge washout on a mountain highway, finding a way to the destination may not be easy. It may mean a long, tedious, ask-the-way detour over unfamiliar, terribly rough, and discouraging byways. But the destination can eventually be reached by perseverance.

INVOLVED is a group of multiple handicaps in the motor, sensory, emotional, and sometimes mental nerve areas. Rarely do any two cases show the same involvement or even the same degree of involvement. Treatment calls for know-how in varied specialized fields no single person can embrace.

For instance—of what value are I.Q. tests in studying a child who cannot move his mouth to answer the questions? What is to be learned from jigsaw-puzzle tests with a child whose arms are rigid as ramrods? Yet if he is to be helped, his intelligence must be ascertained. Further progress must wait until the ramifications of his condition are studied and the right combination of techniques is found to link his mind with his muscles.

If you visualize yourself struggling to write in a fast-moving automobile on a rough road, you will understand what the patients have to learn. The more your writing jiggles, the more determinedly you clutch your pencil and the more illegibly you scrawl. While there's nothing amiss with your mind, your muscles can't do its bidding. But suppose you could give way to the motion of the vehicle—synchronize with it. You could then write with a measure of legibility. Simple, isn't it? But it isn't so simple for a child who can't walk or talk, or go to the toilet, or dress by himself to learn to relax—so that new nerve and muscle paths may be set up. Only with patient guidance can the cerebral palsied learn to brush their teeth, put on a coat—any of

the things you learned so easily.

Fortunately, specialists have discovered ways to detect the almost imperceptible flickers which signal intelligence if the child himself can't communicate. Then they induce him to relax by concentrating upon what he *wants* to do, not on *how* to do it.

Children whose immobile tongues interfere with speech are not urged to try to talk. Instead they are given a lollipop to lick and in that way learn to manage their tongues. They learn to walk straight by focusing eyes not on their feet but on a specific point ahead. They improve social grace by watching their eating movements in mirrors.

Experts find that 70 percent have an intelligence quotient ranging from 70 all the way up to very bright. When you read some of the intelligent and well-written personal-experience stories published in *Spastic Review*, a little magazine sponsored by faculty members of the University of Wichita, you marvel that the contributor can be so incongruously handicapped.

Of the seven cerebral palsied born every year per 100,000 population, one dies before reaching the age of 6; two are mentally deficient; four are educable. Of these latter four, one is usually severely injured and therefore homebound; one is mildly injured and needs little special help; and the remaining two respond to treatment. It is estimated that in a city of 900,000—Cleveland, Ohio, for example, or Copenhagen, or Montreal—there is a constant group of 540 *teachable* cerebral-palsied children under 16 years of age.

Compassion for the afflicted is, of course, the motive underlying the effort to help these unfortunates. But a very hard-headed justification could also be offered. Palsied children grow up, and many of them soon or late become public charges; some have lived on public charity for 60 or more years. It is much more economical to make them self-supporting, at least in part.

As word has got around that this can be done, ways are being found to do it. In Illinois, for instance, the Commission for Handicapped Children, headed by Rotarian Lawrence J. Linck, of Chi-

cago, soon will seek legislation providing for State aid, through local school districts, not only for the crippled and otherwise handicapped person of sound mind, but also for all cerebral-palsied people considered educable.

Despite work done, the need is still great. Better prenatal and natal care, intensified safety campaigns, and better control of diseases responsible will reduce the incidence. For the thousands already afflicted, more research, more trained personnel, and more clinics are needed. The clinics should branch out into small centers so that cases can be caught early. Parents, too, should be given what encouragement and hope are justified, and taught how to cooperate to give their afflicted children a chance to live happily.

The unfortunates need special chairs and tables, and special tricycles which afford locomotion for those who can't get about any other way. But there are now none manufactured commercially.

One physician who is especially interested in these children, Dr. Meyer A. Perlstein, of Chicago, has established a corrective-aids foundation to meet this problem.

THE PUBLIC and many health officers must be jarred out of complacency or a misinformed pessimism. One health officer who should know better recently pontificated that "It's not an important problem, and nothing can be done for cerebral-palsy cases anyway!" This contrasts with State-commission findings that 50 percent could be self-supporting if caught in time, and another 25 percent could be semi-independent. Many who have been treated and trained are making good in offices and libraries and schools. Even a slight degree of rehabilitation means much, because the range of possible improvement is so wide.

The ancient Spartans tossed defective children from the cliffs of Mount Taygetus to die on the cruel rocks below. Such ruthless eugenics spells barbarity to us, but future historians may speculate upon the relative kindness of our modern age should we continue to banish similar children to dark corners to suffer out their lives in misunderstanding and ridicule.



Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

● **Flame Priming.** Steel-wire brushing to remove scale from iron prior to repainting is now made obsolete by "flame priming," which is faster, cheaper, and altogether more efficient. By this process fiery "bristles" of oxyacetylene flame are swept over the iron by a special "flame brush" nearly a foot wide. The sudden intense heat causes the scale to expand and loosen, dries the surface, and destroys any oil, rust, or foreign matter present. "Flame priming," done just before the first coat of paint or "S.R.P." is put on, makes the painting a more permanent means of preventing corrosion. It is especially valuable in painting bridges and structural-steel work.

● **Dream Refrigerator.** A patent granted to an Evanston, Illinois, man covers a new type of refrigerator for the Dream House of Tomorrow: a circular affair in which the shelves rotate like Washington's rotary table server, with each shelf adjustable for height. The door opens to the touch; ice cubes come out by lifting a lever. On the floor of the refrigerator is a drain so that anything spilled runs into a cup below. These ideas and probably others will be included in tomorrow's refrigerator. It seems certain, too, that a quick-freeze unit will often be included or attached.

● **Victory Film.** Probably the best and most real wartime shortage we suffer from and the one which will yield greatest returns later is photographic film. Only a small part of the story can be told now, but it will make most exciting reading later. V-mail, X ray, and photo news services account for much of the shortage, but the infrared sensitive film for seeing through camouflage is more important. There are photographic processes for reading invisible-ink messages; seeing through a brick wall as though it were not there; precision bombing at night or through the thickest clouds; or making great contour maps so essential in modern war.

● **Feeding Urea.** According to United States Bureau of Dairy Industry specialists, ruminant animals, such as cattle and sheep, possess the power to make protein food from nonprotein sources provided they are supplied with urea along with other feeds—silage, for example. The Bureau scientists recommend that three-tenths of a pound of urea a day be given each cow. As 100 percent pure urea is made synthetically and sells at about 3 cents a pound, this discovery must rank as one of major agricultural importance. In medicine, urea is usually called carbamide, but is

identical with the urea used as a nitrogen fertilizer and now recommended for cattle feed.

● **'Clad' Protective Cream.** A rubber company announces two new types of protective cream for the hands—one for wet and one for dry working conditions. Both are neutral to the skin, and while they do not offer such perfect protection as rubber gloves, they should surely be a boon to housewives and industrial workers.

● **Sodium Glutamate.** Of interest to housewives and restaurants is the announcement of the building of a plant in Woodland, California, for the commercial production of glutamic acid from sugar-beet molasses residues. Sodium glutamate (the sodium salt of glutamic acid) tastes like extract of beef and has long been widely used as a flavoring ingredient for soups, gravies, and the like. It seems likely that it will soon be cheaper, more plentiful, and more widely used.

● **New Gun-Sight Lamp.** A gun-sight lamp that enables American gunners to aim directly into the sun and fire with deadly accuracy has just been announced. Present gun sights, first used in this war, enable gunners to aim within 15 degrees of the sun. If they aim more directly into the sun, they are unable to see the sight lines and must fire almost blindly. With the new lamp illuminating the gun sight, the "reticle" will be visible even against a glaring sun. No longer will it be necessary to use a dark filter which tends to obscure

the target, and no longer will the gunner need glue his eye to an eyepiece in order to draw an accurate bead on his target. Now he can move his head an inch or two without impairing his aim. The new gun sight is especially valuable in aerial combat in the Tropics.

● **Superduper Lights.** Anyone who feels the limit in lighting effects and efficiencies has been reached is in for a surprise. Already developed and waiting for postwar release is a mercury vapor light of 10,000-watt capacity, one-fifth the brightness of the surface of the sun and of only finger size. Another light cooks bacon and eggs. Miniature fluorescents, now illuminating bomber cockpits and instrument panels, use less current than an electric clock, need never be turned off, and soon will be lighting electric-clock faces and house numbers, as well as marking danger spots and keyholes in homes. In place of the long-tube fluorescents, we shall have "plate lights" in which the tubes are tightly coiled, shatterproof bulbs, and new infrared heat lamps and sun lamps to furnish the effects of Florida sunshine in homes. Lamps to sterilize the air and others to give off ozone for commercial bleaching, as well as for quick testing of the permanence of inks and dyes, for protecting eggs in storage, and for the sterilization of water, are all waiting for the coming of peace.

● **Freezing for Surgery.** In the South Pacific war zone, ice is used for refrigeration anesthesia. In amputations the ice is used to freeze the extremity until it is nonsensitive to pain, the surgery being performed without further anesthetic. Postoperative shock is reduced and danger from infection is lessened because bacterial growth is checked by the low temperature.

Photo: A. M. Byers Co.



RADIANT heating has moved outside to help banish the snow shovel. The snow-free surface shown here results when steam or hot water is circulated through wrought-iron

radiant-heating pipe coils beneath the concrete walk. Similar installations under the runways and landing strips at airports would expedite the landing and take-off of planes.



Speaking of

BOOKS

to Collect

On building a backlog of interest and pleasure with writings on your job, sport, or community.

By John T. Frederick

Author, Radio Reviewer, and Rotarian

"EVERY male is a born collector," my wife used to observe as she sorted out the contents of our boys' overall pockets—and mine—on wash day: nails, pieces of string, colored pebbles, bits of wood, various unidentifiable objects. "You're as bad as a family of pack rats."

Almost every man can verify this observation to some degree out of his own memory. Most of us have been active collectors at one time or another—of marbles, postage stamps, birds' eggs, Indian relics, toy soldiers, postcards, matchbooks, or cigar bands.

This month I want to talk about a kind of collecting that I think holds real interest and rich reward for mature and active men: the collecting of books, new and old, that are related to our work or our special and personal interests.

I'm not thinking now of the almost professional kind of collecting, of really rare books, that goes in for Elzevirs and Shakespeare folios, or fine bindings and first editions. That's well enough in its way, but it requires more time and more money than most of us can devote to a hobby. The kind of collecting I have in mind doesn't demand much of either—and pays back generously all that's put into it.

One of my close friends some years ago was a book collector of the kind I have in mind. He was a printer, and early in his life he had started to collect books about the history of printing and printers, and historically important examples of the printer's craft. He had never had much money—had worked for modest wages all his life. But he had enjoyed studying the field, watching for bargains, trading with other collectors.

Childless, he was at the time I knew him best, after the death of his wife, a very lonely man—except for his books. His collection was a never-failing interest. He corresponded with collectors all over the world, kept acquiring new things. And his hobby was financially profitable as well. His books, selected with discrimination and most

of them purchased at small prices, had increased in value and constituted an estate worth many thousands of dollars. Yet I believe the richest reward of all had come in the increased understanding and enjoyment of his own business that his collection had brought him through the years.

That's an example of one of two general kinds of book collecting that I urge every Rotarian to consider seriously as a fascinating and fruitful hobby: to acquire systematically, and read, the books that will add to your knowledge and appreciation of your own business or profession. I would start with a few new books, because they're easiest to get, and then "spread out" as interest and circumstances suggest.

Let's suppose that you're in the automobile business, for example. Here's a new book called *Combustion on Wheels*, by David L. Cohn, which is a highly readable and at the same time informative history of the automobile, from its beginnings to 1942. Many excellent photographs add to the interest of a lively and often amusing narrative. The author is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Yanceyville, North Carolina. *Excuse My Dust*, by Bellamy Partridge, is a slightly earlier book in the same field, more personal in tone and thoroughly delightful.

Or let's suppose you're a lawyer. Fred L. Gross, former president of the New York State Bar Association, has written the new book *What Is the Verdict?* It's the story of nine widely varied legal cases, all hypothetical, but all founded on actual experiences, told in a richly human fashion that makes good reading for anyone and especially for one whose profession is the law. Obvious choices among recent books in this field would be the well-known *Country Lawyer*, an-

other fine book by Bellamy Partridge; and Arthur Garfield Hays' *City Lawyer* and Arthur Train's *Ephraim Tutt*—both autobiographies, the first actual and the second fictional.

There's a vast wealth of older books in this field, of course. I wonder how many American lawyers and judges know a book that is certainly one of the neglected classics of American humor, Joseph G. Baldwin's *The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi: The Bench and Bar of the Old Southwest*. The experience of a young lawyer on the United States Southwestern frontier of a century and more ago, it is admirably written and a mine of good stories and colorful characters.

If you are an engineer, there's Albert E. Idell's recent *Bridge to Brooklyn* as a starter. This is a novel, but a large part of its background is the story of the building of one of the first great modern bridges of the world. Or I recommend highly *Bulldozers Come First*, a book of brilliant first-hand accounts of Amer-

ican war construction abroad in the present conflict, written by the war-correspondent editors of the *Engineering News-Record*.

There are particularly rich fields for the doctor, the newspaperman, the farmer and stock raiser, the banker, the railroader, in collecting books related to his work. The fact is that whatever your business or profession may be, there are books that will make it mean more to you. Why not start now to find out what they are, and to acquire—and read—them? Starting modestly, I'm willing to promise that you'll soon have a shelf of favorites—and more fun for your dollars than you've found in any other way.

There's another kind of collecting that is equally attractive and rewarding



—that of books related to a special field of interest apart from your daily work: the region you live in or grew up in, your favorite sport, or a particular person or period or phase of history that you would like to know about.

Our current literature is particularly rich in books about American places and regions, as we've repeatedly noted in these columns. One of the finest of such books is *Snowshoe Country*, by Florence Page Jaques and Francis Lee Jaques. Francis Lee Jaques is a highly gifted graphic artist, distinguished for his work for the American Museum of Natural History and other paintings and drawings of wild life. Recently he and his wife spent a Winter in the Arrowhead region of Minnesota, north of Lake Superior. Mrs. Jaques wrote an informal diary of their experience, and Mr. Jaques has illustrated it with truly excellent drawings. The result is this fine book, which has taken its place immediately in the little collection which my wife and I have made of books dealing with Michigan and this general region. Another recent addition to that shelf is Harlan Hatcher's *The Great Lakes*, an admirably written descriptive and historical account.

My own interest in regional books extends to those about other parts of my country: for example, Harnett T. Kane's *Deep Delta Country*, an absorbing account of one of the most interesting and least-known parts of the United States. With the same author's *The Bayous of Louisiana* it would form an excellent beginning for a "lower Mississippi" regional collection. State and regional collections should certainly include the appropriate State Guidebooks of the WPA series if they can be obtained—many are already out of print—and the pertinent volumes in the praiseworthy American Folkways Series, to which Kane's *Deep Delta Country* belongs; the Rivers of America Series; and the other similar series which testify to the active general interest in American regions and backgrounds.

The latest of the Rivers Series which I have seen is Hulbert Footner's *Rivers of the Eastern Shore*, an account of 17 little rivers in Maryland, which I have already mentioned as richly enjoyable reading. An interesting recent volume in another important series is Mazo de la Roche's *Quebec*, in the Seaport Series. The vivid writing of Miss de la Roche and many excellent photographs combine to make this attractive.

Regional collections need not be limited to descriptive and historical books, of course. Miss de la Roche's late novel, *The Building of Jalna*, with its profuse and authentic historical backgrounds, certainly belongs in any collection of books about her part of Canada. Stephen Edward Rose's historical romance *Refugee River* presents spirited pictures

of colonial Pennsylvania and Philadelphia in particular. The author of this work, incidentally, is a member of the Rotary Club of Elmira, New York. Guy Howard's *Walkin' Preacher of the Ozarks* is well worth reading as an interpretation of the Ozark region, as well as a record of significant Christian service. Lennis Leonard Broadfoot's book of pictures of Ozark people, *Pioneers of the Ozarks*, may deserve a place in an Ozark collection, though to me his drawings are definitely unappealing.

Your favorite sport is a fine field for book collecting, of course: fishing, baseball, hunting, yachting. Also highly at-



tractive are colorful phases of social history—steamboating, for example. Two good new books in this field are *Paddle-wheel Days in California*, by Jerry MacMullen, a lively account of West Coast steamboating in the days of the Gold Rush; and *Steamboatn' Days*, a collection of folk songs of the river-packet era by Mary Wheeler. For the even richer story of American sail I strongly recommend *Clipper Ship Men*, by Alexander Laing, a really fine book of history and personalities, ably written, and helpfully illustrated by Armstrong Sperry.

No phase of history can be more important than the one we are living now; and for every one of us some phase of the present conflict has a peculiar and poignant personal interest. New books in profusion are presenting a graphic living record of war experience. What could be a better plan for book collecting than to obtain and read, systematically, the books that tell about those branches of the service that interest us most. Like many Rotarians, I have sons in the armed services, one in the Navy and one in the Army Air Corps. Our Navy boy is on a PT boat, and this makes especially important to us such fine books as Lieutenant Commander Ernest G. Vetter's *Death Was Our Escort* and Hugh B. Cave's *Long Were the Nights*, with their vivid narratives and excellent photographs of the "boats" in action, and the earlier *They Were Expensible*, by William L. White. On the

shelf with these belong the beautifully illustrated books of Commander Griffith Bailly Coale, *North Atlantic Patrol* and *Victory at Midway*; Captain Frederick J. Bell's *Condition Red*, a book about life on a destroyer in active service which is a special favorite of mine; and *Where Away*, by George Sessions Perry and Isabel Leighton, recently mentioned in this department.

Our Air Corps collection includes the excellent *Air Forces Reader*, a general book edited by Norman Carlisle; *Mediterranean Sweep*, a finely illustrated volume of absorbing stories by Major Richard Thruelsen and Lieutenant Elliott Arnold; and *Air Gunner*, a remarkable narrative record by Sergeant Bud Hutton and Sergeant Andy Rooney: with, of course, such noteworthy earlier books in this field as Captain Ted Lawson's *Thirty Seconds over Tokyo* and Antoine de St. Exupery's *Flight to Arras*.

Ernie Pyle's *Brave Men* belongs in any collection of books about the war, certainly. I suggest that you take a look also at Margaret Bourke-White's *They Called It "Purple Heart Valley"* as a general book about the war. Margaret Bourke-White is one of the world's greatest photographers. Her record of five months with the American Army in Italy, in the text and pictures of this book, is marked by unusual interest and lasting meaning.

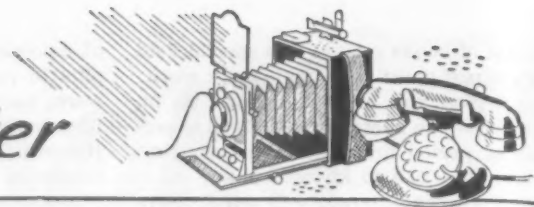
There's a lighter side to the war, of course, and it's eminently worth reading about. A fine book of this kind is *Coming, Major!*, by Ezra Stone and Weldon Melick, a well-written and truly entertaining book about Army theatricals and entertainments—a by-no-means unimportant side of Army life. Gene Coughlin's *Assistant Hero* is a frank report of the far-from-romantic experience of a middle-aged nonhero. I liked it. Arthur Miller's *Situation Normal* tells very enjoyably—and discerningly—of experiences in filming Army life in American training camps.

Have I exhausted the range of possibilities for a rewarding hobby of book collecting? By no means. I don't want to neglect, for example, the relatively obvious field of beautifully illustrated editions of great books of the past—a field in which all members of the family can share with interest and enjoyment. We are particularly fortunate in these days in the fact that truly fine books of this kind are available at surprisingly low prices. I like especially the new edition—a real joy for general reading as well as



[Continued on page 56]

Rotary Reporter



Empty Pockets to Fight Cancer

Convinced that more should be done toward research and education on the cause and cure of cancer, members of the BENTON-BAUXITE, ARK., Rotary Club have established this weekly habit: they pour out all the pennies they have in their pockets for the Cancer Fund, dedicated to a former member who died of the disease. Periodically the funds are sent to the American Cancer Society.

Just Call, That's All

Six of the 125 servicemen attending the Rotary Club party at the USO lounge in LANCASTER, PA., recently discovered that that was their "lucky day." They were given free telephone privileges to call a relative. The farthest call went to SEATTLE, WASH.

¿Habla Espanol? ¡Sí!—Lexington

An eager and energetic Spanish Club has been organized by the Magazine Committee of the Rotary Club of LEXINGTON, KY. Instructed by a senior at the University of Kentucky, who hails from MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, the group meets once a week at the home of various members.

Club Finds Ways of Giving Praise

Through its recently appointed "Tributary Committee," the Rotary Club of STROUDSBURG, PA., is able to sing united praise to persons or groups in STROUDSBURG for exceptional community service contributions. Recently ladies of the Women's Auxiliary

of the Veterans of Foreign Wars were honored at a Rotary meeting for having organized a servicemen's canteen at a railroad station, where 55,000 lunches have been served. They were given a framed tribute and a cash donation to help carry on the work.

Rotarians Help Raise \$1,100,000

When a drive to raise \$1,100,000 for a local hospital building was launched in PLAINFIELD, N. J., recently, members of the Rotary Club were in back of the Community Service project 100 percent. A Rotary division consisting of ten teams of eight members each was organized to help push the campaign "over the top."

Turnabout: Town Feeds the Farmer

For nearly 20 years the Rotary Club of EMPORIA, KANS., has been narrowing the gap between farm and town through rural-urban acquaintance dinners. Recently nearly 100 farmers and stockmen accepted the annual invitation and participated in Rotary fellowship. Members feel that the gatherings are one of the most valuable Community Service projects in which the Club engages.

Rural-urban understanding is on the upgrade in MOSS POINT, MISS., also. The Rotary Club of that community has a Rural-Urban Acquaintance Committee which works like a well-oiled machine. For instance, the Club recently met in a rural community, with men of that neighborhood as their guests. The speaker of the day discussed plans for

increased and new production of crops and the development of the natural products and resources of the county.

Robomb Victims Won't Shiver Now

An outstanding city-wide drive for clothing for robomb victims of LONDON, ENGLAND, was staged recently by the Rotary Club of SAVANNAH, GA. School children distributed 20,000 handbills; appeals were made through the press, at the theaters, over the radio, and at public meetings. The result: a solid carload of warm clothing was soon on its way to LONDON—including several cases of unused clothing.

Rotarians at MIAMI, FLA., also put 20,000 circulars in the hands of the general public, asking for clothing contributions. In short order more than a ton was collected.

In NEW ORLEANS, LA., Rotarians gathered 109 men's suits, 18 pairs of shoes,

Needed: Old Clothes!

Men's, women's, and children's clothing of every description—150 million pounds of it—is needed desperately by victims in war-devastated areas.

That is the goal which the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) is asking service clubs of the United States to help reach. A nation-wide collection will be made during April.

An excellent opportunity to see International Service in action!



ROTARIANS of Kingston, Ont., Canada, recently staged a whirlwind drive for clothing to aid English robomb victims. Despite two

previous collections, citizens of the "granite city" dug 2,467 pieces of apparel out of their closets and filled ten packing boxes.

and other miscellaneous articles of clothing, which were soon sent on their way to England.

In LOCKPORT, N. Y., a Rotary drive for clothing netted 725 pounds.

Candles Recall Stork's Big Spring

The Rotary "stork" was a busy bird during March, 1920; he delivered 45 new Rotary Clubs. Now celebrating their silver anniversaries, those Clubs are: Danville, Pa.; Palatka, Fla.; Pittston, Pa.; Midland, Mich.; Chickasha, Okla.; Newberry, S. C.; Napa, Calif.; Sheffield, Ala.; Taylorville, Ill.; Nampa, Idaho; Belleville, Ill.; Bozeman, Mont.; Laramie, Wyo.; Marion, Ind.; Moncton, N. B., Canada; Oil City, Pa.; Clinton, Okla.; Oshawa, Ont., Canada; Grand Island, Nebr.; Redlands, Calif.; Richmond, Calif.; Aberdeen, Wash.; Oneida, N. Y.; Holland, Mich.; Brownwood, Tex.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Hartford City, Ind.; Scottsbluff, Nebr.; Bismarck, N. Dak.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Hackensack, N. J.; Norwich, Conn.; Columbus, Nebr.; North Platte, Nebr.;



"SORRY, BOYS—Local Car." That's the message which is relieving embarrassment of Oceanside, Calif., residents and sparing servicemen disappointment. The photo shows Wayne R. Halford, Secretary of the Oceanside Rotary Club, distributor of the cards.

Pasadena, Calif.; Laredo, Tex.; Lawrence, Mass.; Marysville, Calif.; Modesto, Calif.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Centralia, Ill.; Falls City, Nebr.; LaSalle, Ill.; Sterling, Colo.; and Escanaba, Mich.

When the Rotary Club of CALCUTTA, INDIA, recently observed its silver anniversary with a three-day jubilee, the Club marked the first day by feeding destitute orphans and children. The Governor of Bengal, R. G. Casey, an honorary member of the Club, and his wife were guests of honor at a dinner on the second day; and on the third the Club arranged a free show for British troops, and entertained convalescent Indian troops.

Rotary Wheel Turns on Guam

Unofficially, Rotary wheels are again turning on the Island of Guam—for the first time in three years. Recently ten of the 29 former members of the Island Club assembled at the officers' mess of a naval shore unit (see cut), at the invitation of Lieutenant Commander Ben F. Hardin, a member of the Rotary Club of BUTTE, MONT. A service orchestra played, and the meeting marked the first time the men had enjoyed each other's fellowship since the Japanese invasion in 1941. Their eagerness to reorganize is a tribute to the indoctrination work performed there by Past Vice-President Carlos P. Romulo. Further meetings are contemplated, and while the group is not yet recognized as a Rotary Club, the Commission for the Organization of Clubs in the Far East is favorable to its organization, and is proceeding to have it established as such.

Yep, There's 'Pep' Youth in CULPEPER, VA., has as much "pep" as youth anywhere—but it also has the full cooperation of the active Youth Service Committee of the CULPEPER Rotary Club to help keep that pep in step. Recently the Club tendered the high-school football team its second annual banquet, at

which a well-known college coach discussed "playing the game." The Club also sponsors the local Girl Scouts and is co-sponsor of a Boy Scout troop.

Clubs Unite, Go 'To See'

Members of the Rotary and Lions clubs of KINGSVILLE, TEX., recently held a joint meeting at a nearby Naval Air Training Station as guests of the commanding officer. Entertainment included an aviation movie.

Denver Knows Its USO's

Members of the Rotary Club of DENVER, Colo., make a practice of remembering the service personnel at the USO Clubs in that city. On Christmas Day they helped serve 8,000 USO dinners, and on New Year's the Club provided 800 pounds of elk meat for the servicemen.

Rotary Further Shrinks 'The Pond'

International Service takes this tangible form at meetings of the Rotary Club of HARROGATE, ENGLAND: Four Canadian servicemen are guests

each week. Letters are then dispatched to the Rotary Clubs (or the mayors) of their home towns, advising their parents and friends that the boys are well and happy. Thus Rotary further narrows the great Atlantic "pond."

Welcome!—to 16 New Clubs

Sixteen new Rotary Clubs have recently been added to the rolls of Rotary International. They represent eight countries. They and their sponsoring Clubs (where known—listed in parentheses) are Vallegrande (Cochabamba), Bolivia; Rosario (San José),



Photo: Fort Lauderdale Daily News



GIVING the shirt right off his back, R. H. Davis, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., helps his Rotary Club raise \$187,150 in a war-bond auction. In the inset, E. A. Hall (right), of

Toledo, Ohio, gives J. D. Camp his check for the largest purchase—\$101,500. With it, he won several Rotarians' shirts, the luggage-toting services of a school athlete.

Photo: U. S. Marine Corps



AN INFORMAL look-in at the first meeting of Rotarians on the Island of Guam since war came that way (also see item). Standing, at

right, is B. J. Bordallo, who was President of the Guam Club in 1941. (See *Escape on Guam*, in *The Rotarian* for January, 1945.)



SANTA CLARA, Calif., Rotarians recently invited local businessmen to a meeting to hear Mary Cook Coward, co-founder of the National Association for the Blind. With her are Club President Harry A. Young (left) and James E. Dunn, Program Chairman.

Uruguay; Olimar (Melo), Uruguay; Kennington, England; Corning (Atlantic), Iowa; Matagalpa (Managua), Nicaragua; Wilmington (Woburn), Mass.; Rockaway-Denville (Dover), N. J.; Northeast Los Angeles (Glendale), Calif.; Dunstable, England; Huaraz (Chimbote and Barranca), Peru; Zamora (Morelia), Mexico; Telluride (Ouray and Montrose), Colo.; Durazno (Trinidad and Montevideo), Uruguay; Masaya (Managua), Nicaragua; and Allahabad (Lucknow), India.

War Bond Buying Booms

During the Sixth War Loan drive, as during all preceding efforts, Rotary Clubs of the United States got behind the wheel and pushed or steered—just as Rotarians in other lands have aided such campaigns. Here are a few typical reports:

Members of the Rotary Club of MA-

DERA, CALIF., reported sales of slightly more than \$50,000. . . . MILLVILLE, N. J., Rotarians sold bonds aggregating \$900,460, beating a quota of \$750,000. . . . A report of "over the top" was made at BRIDGETON, N. J., when sales amounted to \$925,875. . . . Sales in NEW ORLEANS, LA., were given a \$5,184,025 boost when the efforts of Rotarians were tabulated. . . . The campaign in FALL RIVER, MASS.,

Need Help?

Help is available for worthy Rotarians in war-affected countries. Suggestions as to how to get in touch with worthy Rotarians, particularly in liberated countries, will be welcome. Communicate at once with Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill., U.S.A.

A Mountain Is Added to Atlanta Scout Camp

ROTARY AND Scouting have grown up together in Atlanta, Georgia. They are—there's no better way to say it—"old pals." The



Adams

latest manifestation of this mutual regard was the recent presentation by the Rotarians to the Scouts of a mountain! Yessir, a real mountain—but of boy size. It adds one more wonder to an already wonderful place—the Bert Adams Boy Scout Camp.

Old-timers will remember Albert S. Adams, after whom the camp was named, as Rotary's international President in 1919-1920. When Scouting began in Atlanta, many years before, it was Albert Adams and several other Rotarians who pioneered it—and many of them have since been leading spirits in the movement.

After Rotarian Adams' death in 1926, Rotarians raised the funds to buy the land for the Scout Camp—which now, including the mountain and also a tract given by Rotarian W. C. Wardlaw, embraces well over 250 acres.

Now about that mountain. A tree-clad, rocky, overgrown hill, it had challenged Atlanta Scouts for years—but from afar. Now, their camp having grown out to it and encircled it, it is theirs to climb on, to camp on, and to tend. And the mountain has a name! It was recently dedicated "Mount Mell Wilkinson" in honor of another Atlanta Rotarian who has played an important rôle in Scouting, and whose gift along with those of many other Rotarians made the presentation of the mountain an attainable objective.

The dedication itself was memorable. The principal speaker was Scout Commissioner George J. Fisher, of national Boy Scout headquarters, a friend of Rotarian Wilkinson for more than a quarter of a century. Gathered for the affair were some 300 Scouts, Scouters, and friends.

Rotarian Wilkinson was one of the founders of the Atlanta Scout Council, and served as its first president. Holder of the Silver Beaver award, he was given the Silver Buffalo award in 1921.

When the move was launched to secure the funds with which to purchase the 86 acres containing the mountain, the Rotary Club gave \$2,500 from its treasury—half of the amount necessary. The remainder was oversubscribed by individual members, Scout troops, Scout packs, and friends of Scouting.

The Bert Adams Camp has had an

interesting history. The funds (\$75,000) to purchase and equip it were oversubscribed. Later, when the acreage proved inadequate, Rotarian Wardlaw added about 65 acres, known as the Wardlaw Reservation, in memory of his son, Platt, a Boy Scout at the time of his death. Later, Alex Bealer, a loyal Scouter, added two acres.

Then, in 1943, Rotarian and Mrs. Charles M. Marshall provided \$5,000 for a Scout museum, which will be built soon after the end of the war. It will stand not far from the Rufus C. Darby Lake, donated by Rotarian Darby.

Thus, with these gifts by friends and with others to follow, the Bert Adams Camp is destined to become more and more a training ground for Scouts and Scout leaders. It now has its mountain. It will give Atlanta and Georgia many men to match it.



AMONG THOSE who attended the dedication of Mount Mell Wilkinson, when a marble marker was unveiled, were (1) Van Wilkinson, son of (2) Mell Wilkinson; (3) Mrs. Albert S. Adams; (4) Mrs. M. K. Wilkinson; (5) W. C. Wardlaw; (6) Mrs. W. C. Wardlaw.

went well over its mark of \$90,000. . . . Bonds aggregating \$30,000 were sold by the Rotary Committee in MOUNT PLEASANT, PA.

Early—and incomplete—returns showed these figures: HAMTRAMCK, MICH., \$57,000; STURGIS, MICH., \$14,000; STONEHAM, MASS., \$72,000; WAYNE, PA., nearly \$3,000; LE ROY, N. Y., \$2,400; SIDNEY, N. Y., \$60,000; and BRADFORD, PA., over \$65,000.

Back to School— but Just to Look!

At a recent meeting in recognition of American Education Week, the Rotary Club of NUTLEY, N. J., assembled at the high-school cafeteria. The school band played, students sang, and the main speaker was a teacher of English. A tour of inspection followed the meeting, when Rotarians saw classrooms "in action."

Hospital Serves Butler a Program

Rotary Clubs located in cities which have military establishments—hospitals or training bases—frequently have an excellent opportunity to obtain a close-up look at them, and in many cases a chance to be of assistance to them. Such is the case at BUTLER, PA., near which is the Deshon General Hospital which was recently visited by Helen Keller (see THE ROTARIAN for November, 1944). Staff members and patients have appeared from time to time on the program of the BUTLER Rotary Club.

Brave Storm to Aid 'Stork'

Half the members of the Rotary Club of OURAY, COLO., recently braved a heavy snowstorm to get to near-by TELLURIDE to attend the organization meeting of their "baby," the Rotary Club of TELLURIDE. The sponsors predict big things from their lusty infant.

Jury Procedures Dramatized

Members of the Rotary Club of CHICAGO, ILL., have a better understanding of grand-jury procedures after viewing a dramatization at a recent meeting. A group of members who had served on juries were called to the platform and sworn in for service as a mock jury, which was then given evidence sufficient to indict a phantom robber.

100 Percent Record Pays

During a recent month members of the DALHART, TEX., Rotary Club were challenged by their President. If they would turn out a perfect record for the month, he would pay for the meals. That was all the incentive the Club needed to chalk up a 100 percent month.

Tule Lake Club Has 'Know-How'

Members of the Rotary Club of TULE LAKE, CALIF., know how to back things. Promoting a Rotary Institute of International Understanding there, the Club is divided into two teams for ticket sales and attendance purposes. The losers will put on a ladies' night for the Club.

BAND COMMITTEE John W. Rice, Chairman Irving Edwards Bernard Coffey Albert Green John N. Houser Marvin Kestler Dr. Simon Lerner Theodore Mauer Rev. W. P. O'Leary William Rorer E. O. Sargent		HOUGHTON, MICH. DECEMBER 1, 1944. NO. 1 HOUGHTON ROTARY CLUB Houghton High School Band \$1500. ⁰⁰ FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND NO-100 DOLLARS HOUGHTON NATIONAL BANK INC. ESTABLISHED 1906	
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THIS IS a copy of an oversize check which the Rotary Club of Houghton, Mich., recently gave to the local high-school band to pro-

vide for the expansion of a project which Rotarians started several years ago. Money was raised in a remarkably short campaign.

Photo: U. S. Army Signal Corps



SCORES of Americans attended a recent Rotary dinner in Southwest China. Shown are: Col. E. W. Martin, New Orleans, La.; F. T.

Ching, speaker; Everitt Groff-Smith, Cambridge, Mass.; Gen. G. K. Wong, Chungking; and Col. Burton E. Vaughn, Little Rock, Ark.



NEEDY youngsters in Antigo, Wis., are now playing with this large assortment of toys, provided by the Rotary Club and distributed

by the Elks. Many of the playthings were "born" in the workshop of Harold E. Huguenin, the Club's President (second from the left).

Photo: Nottingham Journal



ALL THOUGHTS are not war-centered for Rotarians of Nottingham, England. They recently heard a discussion on character build-

ing through music by Miss Freda Holmes. At the left of the speaker are Club President Harry Lee and Club Secretary W. J. Spencer.

Tampico Has a Heart



COBBLING the shoes of the 84 children currently enrolled in the orphanage teaches these lads a trade they may live by upon graduation. A fine trade school gives varied training.



TYPING and shorthand assure these misses future independence, though many will be adopted. All children pass through the home's own grammar school. . . (Below) Shearing day.



And one good reason why it goes on pumping is the local Rotary Club—which is now sponsoring a \$125,000 home for orphan tot

“... **A**ND remember this, *mi amigo*: you pronounce it Tahm-pee-co!”

With that my chief, the Editor, waved me off, one recent day, to fair old Mexico and to its great Gulf port of Tampico. I was to study not its 100,000 people, not its huge oil refineries, not its teeming wharves, not its tall modern buildings. No, I was to study its heart.

“Where,” I asked a new friend as I stood on the Plaza de la Libertad, “will I find it?”

“Come,” he said, smiling. “I will show you.” Soon we drove upon a large field north of the city. New buildings of novel form were rising upon it.

“Is this Tampico’s heart?” I asked.

“Sí, Señor,” he replied, “the heart is acción.”

Then it all came out—the story I had come to get. This was to be a home—a beautiful, inspiring home—for Tampico orphans. Dormitories, dining halls, shops, barns, all would rise here soon or late. The acres of jungle would become a fragrant garden.

“And behind all this . . . ?” I began, as if I didn’t know.

“... is our local Rotary Club.”

Then I hauled out my scratchpad. Many years ago, I learned, a group of Tampico women, aided by some nuns, had started a small orphanage. In 1926 the young Rotary Club of Tampico offered to help. Soon carrying the entire responsibility, the Club set up a private body to administer the orphanage. To raise funds the Club produced plays that became the talk of Tampico; it also passed the hat. Then the orphanage moved into two fine houses bought with these funds, and in 1932 the Club passed the management to the Board of Public Welfare. All went well for a time, but when, four years ago, the city asked the Club to resume direction of the orphanage, the Club readily accepted. A committee of Rotarians is currently in charge. But now starts the great building program! On eight acres of land, the Club will raise \$125,000 worth of buildings, the funds coming from both private and Government donations.

But what of the children themselves? Over 1,000 have “graduated” since 1926 and in new homes and jobs have done well. Is it any wonder? Here they feel what I came to see—yes, the warm heart of Tampico.

—Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



THE ROTARIAN

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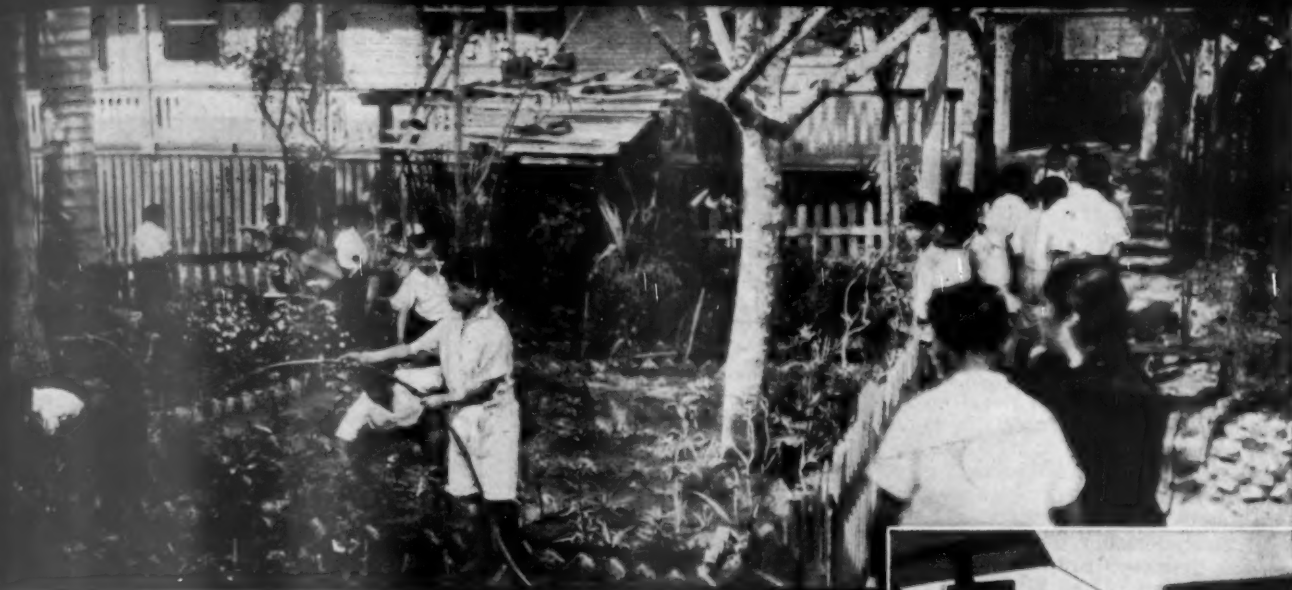
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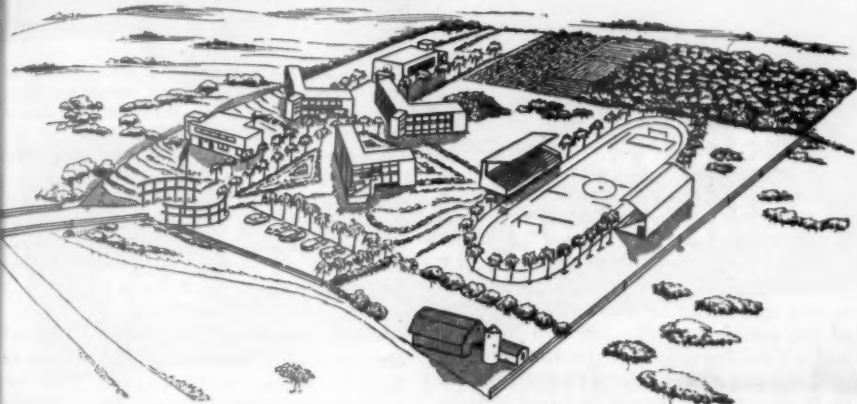
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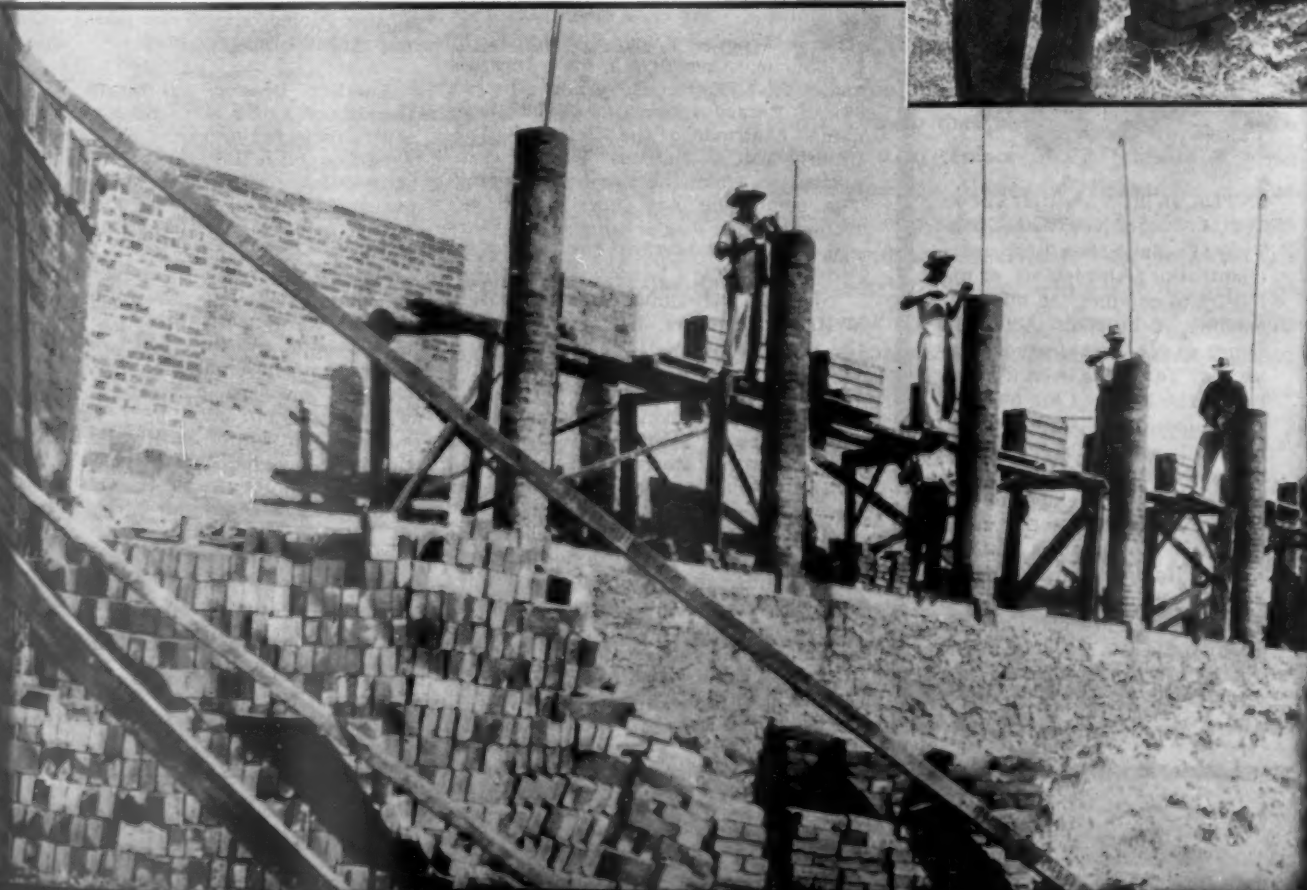
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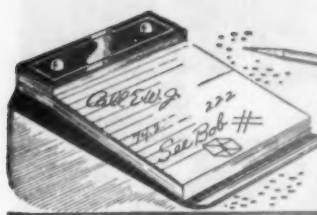


OVERRUN with its 84 lively guests, and farmed down to the last foot of soil by its abundant boy and girl power, Tampico's orphanage looks like this today. Not much elbow room.



SOMEDAY it will look like this!—for here are the plans, and here (right) a local priest dedicates the site as the first bricks go into place, and here (below) real progress begins on the first of two dormitories, each to house 100 children. The home is known as the Father Andres de Olmos Asylum in honor of a colonial civilizer beloved by Tampicans.





Scratchpaddings

TRAVELLER. Immediately after the close of the Rotary International Board meeting in Los Angeles, Calif., in January, PRESIDENT RICHARD H. WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho, left on a four-week tour of Latin America. His itinerary included stops in Mexico, Guatemala, the Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Puerto Rico, and brought him to Miami, Fla., in mid-February.

Directors-Nominee. The Board of Rotary International has selected José DOMINGO LEONARDI, of Maracaibo, Venezuela, and C. T. WANG, of Chungking, China, as Directors-Nominee from outside the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, and Great Britain and Ireland for 1945-46. ERNESTO SANTOS BASTOS, of Lisbon, Portugal, has been nominated to membership on the Board for the Rotary years 1945-46 and 1946-47. A

fourth Director-Nominee, from Chile, will be announced later.

Honored. The merit award of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill., was recently given to THOMAS EDWARD WILSON, chairman of the board of Wilson & Co., Chicago meat packers, for his outstanding service in the conservation of fats for the war effort, and for his help in extending the 4-H Club idea with its inspirational value to the farm youth of America.

Nominee. T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, is the choice of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International in 1945-46. This decision was reached and announced at a meeting held in Los Angeles, Calif., early in January. ROTARIAN WARREN is director of education for Wolverhampton, England, and a director of the Associated Education Committees of Great Britain. The title of Commander of the Order of the British Empire was conferred upon him in 1939 in recognition of his public service. He is a member and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Wolverhampton and a Past President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. He has served as Chairman and as a member of various Rotary International Committees, and has served three terms as Vice-President of Rotary International.

Serve Troops. ANGUS S. MITCHELL, of Melbourne, Australia, a Past Director and a Past District Governor (District 65) of Rotary International, has been named chairman of the Victorian (Australia) YMCA Defense Forces Committee, on which he has been serving. The committee has served 17,383,402 troops since it was organized five years ago.

To India. The immediate destination of HAROLD J. PAYNE, a Past Secretary of the Rotary Club of Hollywood, Calif., is Calcutta, India, where he will join the YMCA staff until conditions permit him to return to Rangoon, Burma, where he was stationed from 1927 to 1932. He has been executive secretary of the YMCA in Hollywood for the past eight years.

How High Is Up? THE SCRATCHPAD MAN received a letter the other day from TOM T. BUELL, President of the Rotary Club of Truckee-Tahoe, Calif., in which he wondered just how his Club ranked as to altitude above sea level. He asked if any Clubs "in the world, or in North America, or the United States, or anywhere in California" could beat it. The Club headquarters are at 5,800 feet; three members live at 6,000 feet, two at



T. A. WARREN, a member of the Rotary Club of Wolverhampton, England, whom the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International has named as its choice for the Rotary year 1945-1946 (also see item).

6,250 feet, and four at 7,000 feet. (Top honors, research discloses to THE SCRATCHPAD MAN, go to the Rotary Club of Cerro de Pasco, Peru, approximately 16,000 feet above sea level.)

Sixth Beaver. The Rotary Club of Bristol, Conn., has amended its claim to Silver Beaver honors (see THE ROTARIAN for January, page 46). Instead of five of its 52 members holding one of the highest awards in Scouting, the count should be six. The name of DR. FRANCIS T. COOKE, now serving as a lieutenant and chaplain with a naval unit in the Pacific, should be added. Can any Club this size top six?

Another Beaver. ROTARIAN D. R. BROWN, of Coffeyville, Kans., was recently reelected president of the SeKan Area Council of Boy Scouts, and on the same evening received the Silver Beaver award. Incidentally, the executive board of the council has 51 members, 30 of whom are Rotarians.

Aims and Objects. Several important matters were taken up at the meeting of the Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International, which was in session in Waco, Tex., January 8 to 10. One was the recommendation that the first postwar Convention of Rotary International be designated as a Goodwill Convention. Another was the suggestion that history be taught fairly and impartially in all countries.

Besides the intensive sessions of the

Meet Director Young



INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR T. D. Young, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, is a linen merchant—the fifth member of his family to conduct the business established in 1786. Active in many civic organizations, DIRECTOR "Tom" has been a member of the Rotary Club of Newcastle-upon-Tyne since 1921, being a Past Club President. He has served Rotary International as a Committee member and as District Representative, and has served three terms as President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, and has been Vice-President and Director. He is a member of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International in 1945-46.

Rotary Events Calendar

March 19-21—Finance Committee meets in Chicago, Ill.
March 21—Investment Committee meets in Chicago, Ill.



**Is Your Town Paying
Too Much for Sanitation ?**

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps Reduce Costs Help Save Taxpayers' Money

TAKE the case of Englewood, N. J.—city officials realized sewage handling costs were too high and careful analysis indicated the need for a new system.

With an eye to the future they built a new plant, replaced the old equipment. Included in the new system were three Fairbanks-Morse Pumps. Two were 4" vertical sewage pumps with 500 and 700 gallons capacity respectively. One was a 5" vertical pump with 1200 gallons capacity per minute.

The Fairbanks-Morse Pumps were so much more efficient that the new plant showed a *ten*

per cent reduction in sewage handling costs almost immediately.

Before long, Englewood's new equipment will be paid for by savings. And such cases are frequent. Oftener than not old pumps cost more to retain than to replace. Many officials of towns and cities are planning right now to ease the postwar tax burden of their citizens by savings in municipal services. Your resident Fairbanks-Morse Engineer will gladly help you get such plans worked out. To meet him, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Illinois.

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set that will be avail-
able immediately
after the war.



America's leading shops and department stores recommend Oshkosh Luggage... known for over 50 years in every distinguished port of entry. Stocks are limited for the duration because Oshkosh craftsmen are largely devoted to the production of luggage for our armed forces. So buy war bonds now for that postwar trip. When peace is restored and your urge to travel is unrestricted... remember to ask for

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THERE IS NONE FINER

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Committee meeting, those in attendance spoke before numerous other groups, as follows: RILEY W. DOE, of Oakland, Calif., who met with the Committee as Chairman of the Committee on Adjustment from War to Peace, addressed the Waco Rotary Club; CHAIRMAN J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, of Hoboken, N. J., spoke before an intercity meeting at which 35 Clubs were represented; HOWELL G. EVANS, of Two Rivers, Wis., addressed the McGregor Rotary Club; HARRY P. HALL, of Dothan, Ala., spoke to the Waco Lions; and MARVEL BEEM, of Los Angeles, Calif., present as Chairman of the Youth Committee, and CHAIRMAN TIFFANY addressed students at Baylor University chapel exercises.

COMMITTEEMEN B. F. DOWNEY, of Springfield, Ohio, and MARIO BELLOSO, of Maracaibo, Venezuela, were unable to attend.

Faithful. Members of the Rotary Club of Dalhart, Tex., have a nominee for the title of "most faithful"! It is MRS. LILLIAN FOUNTAIN, who served as pianist when the Club was organized 20 years ago. She has been playing at Club meetings ever since, despite the fact that she must now use a cane. MRS. FOUNTAIN is "a great benediction to the Club" because of her genial personality, her pleasant smile, and her continued musical contribution. She also serves as pianist for the local Lions Club and plays for her church. Several years ago she was voted the outstanding citizen of Dalhart for her untiring community service.



Mrs. Fountain

Haire for Air. Announcement has been made that ANDREW J. HAIRE, a Past President of the Rotary Club of New York, N. Y., will give awards aggregating \$7,500 for outstanding achievement in airport development in the United States. Designed to stimulate individual and community interest in construction of airplane landing facilities, the prizes will include a first award of \$5,000, a second of \$1,000, a third of \$500, and ten of \$100.

In Charge. MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH W. BYRON, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Hagerstown, Md., and former chief of the Army Exchange Serv-



THIS "V" of flags has been placed behind the speakers' table of the Rotary Club of Woodstock, Ont., Canada, flanked by service rolls, Club charter, a memorial plaque, and District 169 President's Award for 1943-44.



FOREST E. PAGE (left) receives congratulations from R. D. McCook as San Bernardino, Calif., Rotarians honor him upon completing 25 years of perfect attendance. Charter Member McCook hasn't missed in over 26 years.

ice, was recently assigned to duty in Chicago, being placed in charge of the Army operation of Montgomery Ward & Company.

238 New Clubs! During the 18 months ending January 3, 1945, a total of 238 new Rotary Clubs from 32 countries were admitted to membership in Rotary International, as follows:

Argentina, 6; Australia, 3; Bolivia, 4; Brazil, 24; Canada, 15; Ceylon, 1; Chile, 7; China, 2; Colombia, 1; Costa Rica, 1; Dominican Republic, 4; Ecuador, 1; England, 12; Finland, 1; French India, 1; Hawaii, 1; Honduras, 1; Iceland, 1; India, 13; Kenya, 1; Mexico, 16; New Zealand, 8; Nicaragua, 1; Northern Ireland, 4; Peru, 2; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 3; Switzerland, 1; Union of South Africa, 3; United States, 89; Uruguay, 6; and Venezuela, 2.

Board. With many important matters to consider, the Board of Directors of

Rotary International held its January meeting in Los Angeles, Calif., January 8 to 12. Among matters taken up were these:

A recommendation was made to the incoming Board that a Committee be set up to give advice on matters of Districting. Proposed Enactments for the 1945 Convention included clarification of provisions for more than one Club in a city; a proposal that Rotary International Directors in the United States be proposed by zones, but nominated by the entire country; and a clarification of provisions relating to credentials of persons attending Conventions.

The Board eliminated the word "permanent" from the title of the Headquarters Committee, agreed that the headquarters shall be financed through the Rotary Foundation with the reservation that contributions specifically for the building may be accepted. It was agreed that the building shall be of a dignified character, and not of an ornate, monumental nature, although no conclusion was reached as to its location. The Headquarters Committee report will be printed in both English and Spanish, and distributed to all Clubs with an invitation to forward comments to the Board.

The Secretary was asked to give greater attention to the growing work of Rotary in Ibero-America through the enlargement of the section of the Secretariat serving that region.

Plans for the Annual Meeting and International Assembly were completed and the President was authorized to make such modifications as might prove necessary under pressure of wartime conditions.

It was agreed that relief funds shall be used only to care for emergency needs, such as medical attention, sustenance, shelter, and clothing for (a) needy members of existing Clubs; (b) needy former members of former Clubs, if they belonged at the time their Club



HOW
JONESY GOT
A HEAD!

There's a good label in Jonesy's suit. Everything he wears and uses, he chooses carefully. But Jonesy's not vain. That's not the idea!

Jonesy's logic is simple. To be successful a man must surround himself with success. And radiate success!

Jonesy's pipe tobacco is IRISH CASTLE, the coolest, mildest, tastiest tobacco his money can buy... a logical choice for any man who knows the value of associating himself with the best, in everything!

Jonesy takes the best from life. And, consequently, receives the best from life! That's how Jonesy got ahead!

Try Irish Castle—The Tobacco of Successful Men. A flavorful, aromatic mixture of the finest tobaccos... Latakia, Perique, Turkish and Domestic... skillfully blended to give you a cool, mild, even-burning smoke.

If your dealer is temporarily out of Irish Castle, please use the coupon below.



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CASTLE**
PIPE MIXTURE

PENN TOBACCO CO., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Enclosed is one dollar and ten cents (check or money order). Please send me a half-pound humidor of Irish Castle Pipe Mixture.

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CAN ANY Rotarian beat this? Harry C. Bulkeley (a Past International Vice-President) and his three sons and a son-in-law are all in one Club—Abingdon, Ill. Executives of the American Sanitary Manufacturing Co.,

which has won the Army-Navy "E," they are (left to right) Harry, Sons K. C., G. C., and E. C.; Son-in-Law R. B. Eyre. Harry hasn't missed a weekly Rotary Club meeting in over ten years, while K. C. hasn't missed in 12.

What you do with your money can wreck you (*and your Uncle Sam*)



BUY, BUY, BUY! Foolish people are doing it, *overdoing* it. But sensible folks know that with every needless purchase—or every time you patronize a black market or buy above ceiling—you do your bit to force prices up all along the line. That's the way inflation gets a boost.



IT CAN HAPPEN HERE—again! Today, with fewer goods in the stores while incomes are high, the danger of inflation is greater than ever. Inflation is always followed by depression. What can you do to head off another depression? Buy nothing you do not really—*really*—have to have . . . today.



SAVE, SAVE, SAVE! That's the way to make America good for the boys to come home to. Pay up debts, put money in life insurance, savings bank, War Bonds. Every cent you save now helps to keep prices down—and when the war is won you'll have use for that nest egg you've laid away.



A HOME OF YOUR OWN, a better farm, a real vacation, something to retire on—these are things worth saving for. Store up your money now while prices are high. There's a time to splurge and a time to save: today, while money's coming in, is a good time—the *right* and patriotic time—to **SAVE!**

4 THINGS TO DO

**to keep prices down and help
avoid another depression**

1. Buy only what you really need.
2. When you buy, pay no more than ceiling prices. Pay your ration-points in full.
3. Keep your *own* prices down. Don't take advantage of war conditions to ask more for your labor, your services, or the goods you sell.
4. *Save.* Buy and hold all the War Bonds you can—to help pay for the war, protect *your own* future! Keep up your insurance.



A United States War message prepared by the War Advertising Council; approved by the Office of War Information; and contributed by this magazine in cooperation with the Magazine Publishers of America

ceased to function because of war conditions; (c) dependent members of the families of those described in (a) and (b).

War-time transportation difficulties prevented four members from attending: SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT J. M. A. LOTT, of Wellington, New Zealand; and DIRECTORS C. T. WANG, of Chungking, China; C. HARALD TROLLE, of Kalmar, Sweden; and T. D. YOUNG, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

Attending were PRESIDENT RICHARD H. WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho; VICE-PRESIDENTS CARLOS M. COLLIGNON, of Guadalajara, Mexico, and CHARLES W. PETTINGILL, of Greenwich, Conn.; and DIRECTORS ROBERT J. BOYD, of Panama City, Panama; DOANE R. FARR, of Clinton, Okla.; THOMAS R. HOOD, of Dunn, N. C.; OLIVER C. MCINTYRE, of Edmonton, Alta., Canada; JOHN B. REILLY, of Whittier, Calif.; HERBERT J. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill.; and CHARLES L. WHEELER, of San Francisco, Calif.; and SECRETARY PHILIP LOVEJOY, of Chicago, Ill.

'Triple Threater.' DR. MELVIN A. BRANNON, President of the Rotary Club of Gainesville, Fla., is a "triple threater"



Brannon

in almost any man's league. He is now serving as President of his third Rotary Club (having been President at Helena, Mont., and Beloit, Wis.). Before his retirement he had headed at least eight different departments and educational institutions, including the presidency or chancellorship of three colleges (the University of Idaho, Beloit College, and the University of Montana). He was thrice granted an honorary LL.D., and has thrice been married.

New Location. GEORGE L. TREADWELL, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill., has announced that the Club's Roundtable, which meets every day except Tuesday and Saturday, now meets at the Triangle Restaurant, 57 West Randolph Street (third floor).

True Picture. A tabloid weekly newspaper supervised by FREDERICK S. MAR-

QUARDT, a former Manila Rotarian and one-time assistant foreign news editor of a Chicago, Ill., newspaper, is now being provided for Japanese troops in The Philippines. Printed in the Japanese language, it is published by the psychological warfare branch of the United States Army, and is intended for enemy soldiers who have not been getting a true picture of world news.

'United Notions.' The affairs of the Rotary Club and the Kiwanis Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, are in the capable hands of a couple of CULPS this year—as the CULP brothers are serving as Presidents of their respective clubs. GLENN V. CULP heads the Rotary group; REED C. CULP is the Kiwanian "chief."



Glenn V. Culp



Reed C. Culp

ing messages from dignitaries of both groups.

Pigeon Postal. What is believed to be the first Rotary message ever delivered by pigeon was recently received by G. RAYMOND LITTLE, President of the Rotary Club of Vicksburg, Mich. Sent by RONALD E. KIRBY, President of the Rotary Club of Sturgis, Mich., 35 miles away, it attested the make-up attendance of ROTARIAN A. L. BLAUVELT, of Vicksburg, a fancier of homing pigeons. ROTARIAN BLAUVELT had taken two birds with him on his trip to Sturgis.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



THOMAS F. ("Uncle Tom") Armstrong (front row, third from left) was recently honored by Philadelphia, Pa., Rotarians on the 20th anniversary of the Club's Student Loan

Fund which he founded. Shown with him are ten of "his boys," loan recipients. So far 261 youths have been aided, \$27,000 doing the work of \$70,000 by repeated turnover.

Music that
lifts the
heart and
Stirs
the
Soul...

YOUR MEMORIAL
TO A LOVED ONE

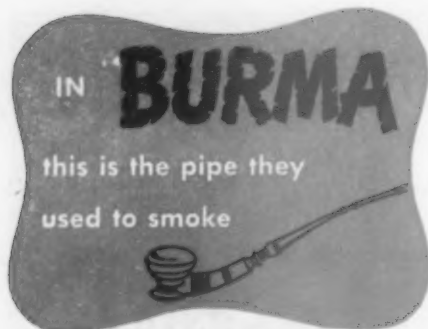
ROOTED deep in your heart is the memory of one who meant much to you in life.

It is vivid memory, a precious memory, a memory that cries out for expression. And, though you search the world, you will find no medium of expression quite so beautiful or appropriate as the ethereal music of a Harmonically Tuned Deagan Carillon.

Here is bell music in its highest form. Music that touches the innermost emotions of man. Music that suggests a reunion on other shores. Music that awakens nostalgic memories. Music that expresses, as no other means can, the feelings that lie in your heart.

May we send you details of a plan that assures the installation of a Deagan Carillon in the belfry of your church—or on the campus of your Alma Mater—at the earliest possible moment following victory? J. C. Deagan, Inc., 295 Deagan Bldg., Chicago 13, Ill.

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Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

boys and a lot of the people who will be thrown out of work. . . . Also make each one a partner in the business. The same applies to our country—for our great nation is made up of just such thousands of Butler counties. If each county and small community would work out its own problems, we would be able to take care of our returning boys and our entire people.

Train for Defense

Asks RALPH GRAPPERHAUS, *Rotarian Newspaper Publisher*
Shelbyville, Delaware

Apparently none of the 16 Rotarians who contributed to the *Compulsory Military Training?* symposium [January ROTARIAN] thought of combining the histories of the two world wars with the potential one of the future. In World War I and World War II the United States proved itself to be the arsenal of the world. Its tremendous manufacturing and agricultural abilities have snowed Germany under once—i.e., Hindenburg's statement that the U. S. overpowered Germany in World War I with production—and they are snowing both Germany and Japan under in this war.

The next attempt at world conquest will differ from the last two, in this respect: The aggressor will figure on destroying or commanding U. S. production facilities before he starts in on the rest of the world. Without this being successfully accomplished he can look to history to repeat itself. . . .

The robot or rocket bomb will be to the next war what the airplane, developed in the last war, has been to this present conflict. Robot and rocket bombs will probably require no large invasion forces to knock out the sea-coast adequately enough to effect landings. That they will figure prominently is evidenced to a degree by the alerting of civilian-defense units along the Eastern seaboard at the present time, for just such an emergency—rocket or robot bombing of the Eastern coastal areas—and these types of weapons are really only beginning to be developed.

For future national defense it is in my opinion necessary to have compulsory military training, and I am saying this with the view that my two sons will be directly affected. In the next war we shall not have time to prepare. We must have men already prepared.

Train Till League Operates

Urges J. B. DRAPER, *Rotarian Life Insurance Underwriter*
Oswego, Kansas

Those who vote "Yes" to compulsory military training do so for a number of reasons, most of which rather startle me. I vote "Yes," but only because it seems to me to be a necessity to have a large trained reserve so as to prevent future wars until such time as a new league of nations or some similar organization has been operating long enough to justify the assumption that a train-

ing of so many young men in the United States for military service is not necessary.

Those who talk about interruption of education are merely pointing out one undesirable feature of such a program, and surely the most ardent advocate of the program must know that there are countless disadvantages and objections.

Aid Education Instead

Suggests W. J. HOWELL, *Rotarian Former High-School Principal*
United States Navy
Elmira, New York

One year of compulsory military training is not going to make stronger men, because the study of adolescent psychology has proved that most men and women have reached physical maturity by the time this program would reach them. Therefore, the results of such a program would not justify the expense involved.

Instead, the Federal Government should enact into law the bill providing Federal aid to education and with this additional money the physical-education program in the nation's schools could be expanded throughout the junior and senior high schools to develop youth during the formative years of their physical development and thus eliminate so many physically handicapped youth that the results of selective service have revealed.

The physical-education program in too many schools emphasizes play activities and neglects calisthenics that really build strong muscles and bodies. The play activities should not be neglected, but should be a means to an end and not an end in themselves.

I took two years of ROTC in college in the late '20s and it definitely did not contribute to my physical well-being. At the time we were at peace with the world and the men participating were apathetic to the program, and the same situation will develop when peace is again restored. . . .

Can We Adapt Ourselves?

Asks LAWRENCE H. WALTER, *Rotarian Secretary, Chamber of Commerce*
Berlin, Wisconsin

Old Ben Franklin (September 17, 1787) said something to the effect that democratic self-government would continue here as long as the people were capable of self-government. Thereafter "the people" began wading through a million hazards and, mistakes notwithstanding, creating a locale about which we can sing *God Bless America* with genuine feeling and gusto.

A multiancestry set up a breed. And in the process it did—and still does—a flock of adapting. We needn't be too puffy about the current manifestation; the job is to be grim. But the team science, invention, and industry, manned by the world's youngest breed, Americans, made many miracles. For the same ready improvising, adapting, the eager mentality of a "young breed" unafraid of the new just because of its newness, must be given much of the credit.

Now comes this apparent moot question of compulsory military training in

the offering. Could it be an opportunity for this ingenious breed of ours by way of adaptation?

Science says the citizenry has 50 years of catching up to do. We had already had a bellyache as of pre-World War II. We hadn't been able to digest the complexities created by radio, movies, quick transit and communications, the electric eye, etc. Experience of the '20s and '30s showed a decrease in the respect for callouses. Work shirkers abounded. The draft was a revelation in physical unfitness.

Yes, we can establish the background facts. Then, can this "new breed" appreciate and revere its start, face its present and problems, and resolve upon a course of action? Can we "adapt" again, realizing nonarmy military training as an opportunity? A chance to harden a race? A chance for local action and responsibility? A new type of interclass, interschool, intercity physical-education program, teaching the care of and promoting the right use of the body; glorifying the strength, endurance, right thinking, and guts that made our country great. . . .

It's an opportunity. But it will take hours a day, not hours a week. It might make a few people late for supper, figuratively, but it is an opportunity to apply inherent patriotism with something more than lip service. And it is also an opportunity to answer Old Ben's stated worry. By local action we can show ourselves and the world that we are capable of self-government!

Training Sets Wrong Pattern

Holds S. R. MOTE, Rotarian
Superintendent, Indian School
Wahpeton, North Dakota

The objection to compulsory military training is not its huge cost. Neither is there any argument against the benefits to health and the value of discipline in such a training program. The basic, the fundamental, objection to compulsory military training is the pattern set by America of tacitly accepting the plain inference that wars will go on forever, and we must rush preparations for the next one now. Have we not yet learned that our only hope of preventing the destruction of civilization by another world war is to lead in building a world organized to promote world justice and goodwill among all peoples of the earth? . . .

I am a veteran of the First World War. My six children will be veterans of this war—five boys in the Army and one girl in nursing. One boy, now in The Philippines, has spent more than 18 months in the Southwest Pacific. One is with the First Army in Germany. One is flying a heavy bomber over Europe. Letters from them constantly urge us on the home front not only to give all-out support to the military efforts, but even more urgently to press for political action that will justify and compensate for some of the sacrifices and the heartaches flowing from the brutal and beastly life of front-line warfare.

We shrink with horror from a bloody fist fight between two drunken men on our Main Street—then we send our

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Do you open and close windows to keep your home at a livable temperature? Today you can end this fuel-wasting nuisance. A simple change in your heating system will give you the last word in *automatically regulated*, uniformly constant heat! B & G Triple Duty Heating equipment installed on your hot water boiler substantially reduces heating costs while unbelievably improving living comfort.

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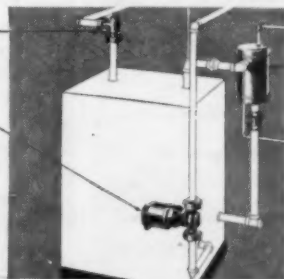
With a B & G Triple Duty System installed, the same boiler that heats your house also heats water for kitchen, laundry and bath. Not only in winter, but in summer too—all the hot water you can use, twenty-four hours a day. And at so low a cost you'll be delighted.

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Any kind of hot water heating system, with either oil, gas or stoker firing, can be equipped with the simple B & G Triple Duty units. With this equipment, you have the most modern kind of *controlled, economical* heating. Send the coupon for free booklet.

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young boys by the thousands and compel them to participate in a brawl a million times more deadly, degrading, and stultifying. Has America grown so weak and so savage that we must even now begin to train the next generation to prepare for the final brawl that will blot out civilization and the human race? I would not be true to my children and to their children's children if I did not pour every ounce of my energy and every particle of my meager worldly wealth into a supreme effort to awaken America to the job that only we are in a position to do.

'Lack of Faith . . .'

Believes CPT. GEORGE W. STEFFEN
United States Army Air Forces
Harlingen, Texas

As a former Rotarian and now a serviceman for the past two years, I can think of no sound reason for introducing a system of compulsory military training for the postwar period when our nation is now trying to work on a just and lasting peace. This certainly would look like we do not have any faith in our leaders in bringing about a just peace. Compulsory military training would certainly indicate to the world that our nation is going to be a leader in preparing for the next war.

The benefits received in physical training could all be carried out in our present school systems with much better results if the schools would include a good physical-training program.

It would seem to me that the place for discipline would be in the home. Why should we have military-training camps to teach discipline when the job should be done by parents?

The cost of compulsory training would add an additional tax burden to the American people.

I certainly hope that none of my children will ever have to spend time in an Army camp.

Learn to Read, Read to Learn

Says SAMUEL R. BRADEN, Rotarian
Clergyman
Shawnee, Oklahoma

In THE ROTARIAN for January The Scratchpad Man detailed various ways in which Rotary Club Magazine Committees are helping Rotarians to use their magazine [see 'M. C.' Means Magazine Committee], and he did it in a most readable manner.

Sitting at a different table each week

at our Club, I learned that many of the men do not read their ROTARIAN with care. Whatever their reasons, THE ROTARIAN is worth reading. Rotarians are men, not boys. Therefore, it is unwise to adopt a set of punitive regulations by which we try to compel men to read. However, these suggestions may prove helpful for anyone wishing to increase the value of our magazine:

Learn to read THE ROTARIAN in 15 minute periods. Almost any one of us can snatch such a period sometime during the day.

Learn to read THE ROTARIAN selectively. Study the contents. With a little practice, any man can tell pretty well at the end of 20 minutes which articles he wants to read with deliberation.

Then two suggestions on reading to learn:

Read to learn what other Rotary Clubs are doing and what individual Rotarians are doing—which may be called informative or instructive reading.

Read to learn what contributors to THE ROTARIAN are saying about national and international affairs. As we read, let the contents filter into our thinking and feeling, thereby acquiring a viewpoint of understanding, breadth, sympathy, and conviction which will become us as Rotarians.

Read Revista in Chile

By MARY H. CARD
Teacher

Passaic, New Jersey

I enjoy REVISTA ROTARIA very much, and constantly make use of articles that I find in it.

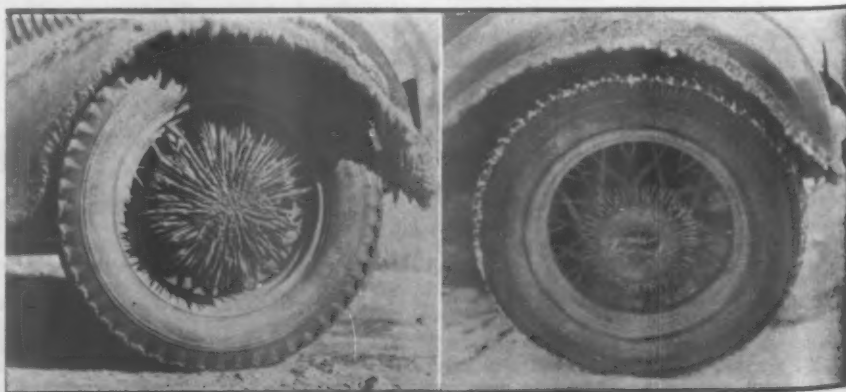
You and readers may be interested to know that the magazine reached me all during 1941 and 1942 when I was serving as an exchange teacher in Chile and was read by many of my Chilean friends with deep interest.

Weather in New York, Too!

Points Out C. J. WHITNEY, Rotarian
Dentist
Fairport, New York

The Odd Shot in THE ROTARIAN for January [page 58] showed the result of centrifugal force and the Oklahoma weather [see (a) at left in cut below].

I submit evidence [see (b)] to prove that the laws of centrifugal force and weather also operate in New York, but not with the same intensity. The picture was taken in Fairport.



MUD AND centrifugal force in two States: (a) Oklahoma and (b) New York (see letter)



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The Problem of Ships after the War

[Continued from page 16]

shipyards and to make possible the payment of high wage scales and maintenance costs. For so-called subsidies are not, as is often argued, bounties to shipowners; rather, they are parity allowances which inure to the benefit of domestic shipyards and seamen and suppliers. Nor are they unfair competition, as some of my overseas friends insist. If construction and operating differentials are correctly estimated, the American operator who receives such allowances has no undue advantage over his "foreign" competitor. He will merely "start from scratch" on the basis of equalized building and operating costs.

Perhaps it's something you never heard or worried much about (Point 7), but the Civil Aeronautics Board has questioned the right of steamships to supplement their surface operations with air transport. Dr. T. W. Van Metre, professor of transportation at Columbia University, spoke the minds of most shipowners on this point when he recently told a Congressional committee:

"It is a strange economic doctrine that would forbid an established enterprise from making use of every technological improvement in its own field. A doctrine that would forbid the operator of a fleet of sailing boats to operate a steamboat; that would forbid a seamstress to own a sewing machine; that would tell a farmer he could not abandon oxen and horses in favor of a tractor, is an absurd doctrine. Such discrimination would not only shock one's inherent sense of justice and fair play



HONORED recently by San Pedro, Calif., Rotarians were these shipbuilders and industrialists: (left to right) Rotarian John Rados, president, Harbor Boat Building Co.; Joe Hare, director, maintenance and repair, WSA; Monty Ward, general manager, Western Pipe & Steel Co. Yards; Commodore S. F. Heim, Roosevelt Base Terminal Island; Carlos R. Worrall, San Pedro Club President; John A. McCone, president, California Ship Co.; Rotarian Harry J. Summers, principal surveyor, A.B.S.; Lloyd Earl, executive vice-president, Consolidated Steel Co.; James G. Craig, president, Craig Shipbuilding Co.; and Rotarian Edwin J. Hannay, superintendent, Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. The speaker of the day was Mr. McCone.

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—It would be a stubborn obstacle in the path of economic progress."

With the issue still unsettled, eight or more steamship companies have applied, nevertheless, for permission to operate ship-air service. They believe that an obligation rests upon them to provide their trade areas and customers with the most modern, complete, and efficient transport service available. Utilization of aircraft, in conjunction with surface equipment is, they hold, only a natural evolution in overseas transport, as natural as the transition from wood to steel and from sail to steam. Surely such coordination is eventually forthcoming. The question remains: Will it come soon enough in the United States to give American ship-owners an even break with those of other countries where it has already been allowed?

Large among the many other questions looming in the minds of shipping men is this one (Point 8): Will they find themselves competing tomorrow with Government-owned vessels? If taken off the market and reserved for national-defense purposes, these vessels hold no threat to private enterprise, but if kept in active service or soon restored to it, they do. It is unreasonable to expect private industry to risk its capital in the purchase and operation of ships unless it is assured of protection from such competition.

A ship is a beautiful thing—but without something to carry, it is just a costly luxury. In other words, it's trade, not steam or motor, that moves the mercantile argosies of the world. And in the struggle for that trade lie the seeds of further world conflict—or of greater world friendship. No one has said that better, I think, than Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, in stating the position of the American merchant marine:

"We have no ambition to 'hog' the seas. We will play ball with anybody who is willing to play ball with us. All we ask is that our legitimate requirements—which, everything considered, are not unduly large—be accepted by our friends abroad.

"Collaboration won't be easy. It is one of those things which everyone favors in principle but few support in practice. In other words, everybody wants to cut the pie but no one wants to take a small piece. Well, there are only so many pieces. The only alternative to taking smaller pieces than we would like to have is to increase the size of the pie. We have not scratched the surface of our foreign-trade potential. I recommend that we bake a bigger pie."

The seas are but a highway between the doorways of the nations.
—FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE

G. I. Joe Meets Tommy

[Continued from page 27]

Nine-year-old Kenneth Boothe was carried into the hospital with a broken leg; there was no other convenient place to treat him. He recovered rapidly. Fellow patients dubbed him "Acting First Sergeant" of Ward Three, awarded him ribbons for good conduct, and peppered him with American comic magazines. One warm Spring day the lad confided to Captain Walter G. Dixon, of Norway, Maine, that he had always longed for a bicycle. Tough paratroopers, fliers, and infantrymen heard of Kenny's wish and immediately set up a "bicycle contribution box." It was soon full. A few days later, Kenny left that hospital on a brand-new bicycle.

Or—take the orphan fund established by *Stars and Stripes*, the G. I. newspaper. Set up three years ago, the fund gave American soldiers a way to help English children whose parents were war fatalities. The idea caught on immediately. One unit raised \$2,400 in four hours. By mid-June 570 children had received a total of \$204,800. There is now close to \$250,000 available for other unfortunate British tots.

Another link in the Anglo-American chain was forged by the so-called Blue Eagle Air Force, now composed in part of American fliers who joined the Royal Air Force before their country was at war. When the United States entered, they were transferred to its Air Corps, but remained on temporary duty with the RAF, flying night raids over Nazi Europe with British crews. Death, the fear of death, the pain of flak, "ditching" in the frigid waters of the Channel—all this and more they've shared with England's daring boys in blue. Lieutenant Casper D. Kramis, of Hamilton, Montana, was one of the Blue Eagles. He saved the navigator of a burning English bomber, dragging him from the wreckage and returning to rescue another flier although the explosion of the gas tanks was likely any moment. Such devotion to each other cannot vanish the moment a certain communique announces that "hostilities have ceased."

American girls won unrelenting praise of the British when many joined the ATS or WAAF, auxiliary services, long before Pearl Harbor. Strangely enough, Britain's very first recruit in the ATS was Jocelyn Corbett, an American girl who had married an English officer. After six years in this service, Mrs. Corbett transferred recently to the WAC. Dozens of other American girls who also had joined British services and battled through the dreary blitz days likewise turned in their uniforms recently for a berth in the WAC. Several of these plucky girls manned gun sites in London while the Germans pounded

the city night after night from the sky in 1940-41. They, too, have done their share toward uniting the peoples.

The instances go on and on. Last Mother's Day grateful American soldiers in England, in memory of their own mothers across the sea, were hosts to many English mothers. At one party, G.I.'s prepared a chicken dinner for 130 women volunteer workers of the Red Cross in appreciation for the little favors of the past. Church and club par-

ties where the Yanks and British mix are commonplace.

U. S. Army chaplains throughout the theater have worked ceaselessly for a better understanding. In one infantry division alone 17 chaplains delivered more than 100 Sabbath sermons to English congregations. Lieutenant Colonel James McAlastair, one of the leaders in this activity, became so overworked that an Army medico ordered him to bed. When the word got around, a stream of eggs (and I don't mean powdered), cakes, jellies, and other delicacies found its way to his bed.

Chaplains and other Army officers often are asked to speak at Rotary

NOYES, Frank Brett—A true Washingtonian, born and bred in the Nation's capital and, except for his undergraduate and graduate years at Yale and a seven-year span in Chicago, a resident here. Three universities have conferred the LL.D. degree upon him—George Washington University and the Universities of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Manager of the *Washington Star* for 20 years, he became editor of the *Chicago Record-Herald* for seven years before returning in 1910 as president of the *Evening Star Newspaper Co.*, which position has been his ever since. He was president of the *Associated Press* for 38 years, and honorary president since 1943. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs.



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Clubs or to preside at town meetings and young people's forums where the Yanks and British discuss mutual problems. In one village the presiding officer asked the G. I.'s to express their candid opinions of the English, and the latter to let down their back hair on the Yanks. The resulting opinions were amazingly frank. The fact that all parties escaped without injury is a good omen.

Thousands of American and British officers, from generals to lowly "shave-tails," have done staff work together, thousands of Britons are in America today on official business, English homes and pubs have become gathering spots for American youth away from home. In the aftermath of such an experience the misunderstandings of 1920-40 cannot flourish.

But it remains for Wing Commander John Edgar Johnson to give the prize-winning reason why he likes the Yanks. As I write this, Johnson has knocked down 37 German planes, tops for the RAF. He likes nothing better than a good fight.

"I like to fly with the Americans," says Johnny, smiling, as always. "We love your bombers—they bring the Hun up." Routine sweeps over enemy countryside bore him. "But when the Yank bombers are out, the hunting is good. Jerries come buzzing in like flies after jam, and my squadron gets its fun."

Which reminds me of the refreshing frankness of an American air veteran whose chest is strewn with gaudy trinkets—not the kind you get at the five-and-ten.

"What's all this stuff about air bases after the war?" he asked. "I'll bet we could sit down with the fliers of other countries and settle all that in nothing flat."

Speaking of Books—

[Continued from page 37]

for the collector—of Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*, with illustrations by Thomas Hart Benton which are wonderfully appropriate and characteristic. Other American classics to be recommended are Poe's *Tales*, illustrated brilliantly by William Sharp, and Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage*, illustrated—to me much less acceptably—by John Steuart Curry.

Young readers can share our delight in the distinguished new edition of Grimm's *Fairy Tales*, with more than 200 highly satisfying illustrations by Josef Scharl, and in Kenneth Grahame's beautiful story *The Wind in the Willows*, with the truly harmonious and distinguished illustrations of Arthur Rackham. Major classics in new form are Dante's *Divine Comedy* in the recent

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American investors today are probably better informed concerning the operations of the nation's financial structure than at any other time in history. Curiously enough, however, few understand completely the workings of the "off board" or "over-the-counter" market, although new issues of United States Government bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and stocks, railroad equipment trust issues, bank and insurance stocks, investment trust shares and foreign bonds are all initially distributed through the "off board" market. A financial Gallup Poll would show a low percentage even of investors who could give accurate answers to such questions as: What role do dealers play in this market? What are the steps in the handling of various types of "off board" transactions? What provisions, both self-regulatory and governmental, exist for the protection of investors?



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translation by Melville Best Anderson, with hitherto unprinted drawings by William Blake, and *The Iliad of Homer* in a new and admirable translation by William Benjamin Smith and Walter Miller, illustrated with the original classical designs of John Flaxman.

One of my own special interests in book collecting, in a modest way, is that of gardening, horticulture, and natural history in general—a field of interest which I share with my wife. A welcome new acquisition in this field is *The Book of Naturalists*, a fine anthology of selections from writers on Nature, from Pliny and Gilbert White to Ernest Thompson Seton and Donald Culross Peattie, edited by the distinguished explorer-naturalist William Beebe. Of immediate practical value these Winter days, as well as full of suggestions for future experiments, is *Enjoy Your House Plants*, by Dorothy H. Jenkins and Helen Van Pelt Wilson.

Another interest we share is that in cookbooks. Perhaps you think I'd be wiser to leave that wholly to my wife. But before you condemn me too strongly, take a look at *200 Dishes for Men to Cook*, by Arthur H. Deute, and see if you don't agree that a cookbook can be interesting—in more than one way. There is also Ruth Wakefield's *Toll House Tried and True Recipes*, which my wife insists contains much sound and practical advice, but which seems to me to consist largely of recipes for sweet "salads," frilled chicken patties, and other examples of "tea shoppe" fare at its ghastliest.

Finally, I try to collect American humor, old and new: Artemus Ward and Orpheus C. Kerr, Peter Finley Dunne (of "Mr. Dooley" fame), "The Danbury News Man," Kin Hubbard ("Abe Martin"), and all the rest. It's a grand field, especially if you like to prowls second-hand-book stores and haven't much money. A prized new arrival in this collection is *The Thurber Carnival*, a big book of the writings and drawings of James Thurber, one of the most characteristic humorists of our time—and, like nearly all the earlier writers I just mentioned, much more than a humorist.

A natural by-product of collecting is the writing and reading of books about collecting itself; book collectors in particular have written many delightful accounts of their collections and their experiences in acquiring them. An American classic in this field is A. Edward Newton's *The Amenities of Book Collecting*, a truly rich and satisfying book to read and reread. Edmund Pearson's *Books in Black and Red* is a diverting account of some of the strange books and fantastic people the book collector may encounter in the pursuit of his hobby. Hellmut Haupt-Lehmann's *The Book in America* is a scholarly account



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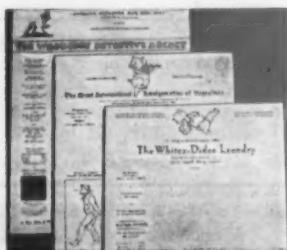
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of American printing, publishing, and collecting.

A new book called *Lock, Stock, and Barrel: The Story of Collecting*, by Douglas and Elizabeth Rigby, surveys the whole field of collecting, and examines the collector himself to find out what makes him collect. It is unique among books in this field in its tracing of the history of collecting, and it is a highly practical and useful book in its analysis of the present state of this "world habit." But the very real charm and entertainment in the book come from a wealth of anecdotes of collectors and incidents of their lives, and from the many interesting pictures. This is certain to be a help and a pleasure if you're a collector. It's very good reading even if you've not (yet) been bitten by the collecting bug.

New books mentioned, publishers, and prices: *Combustion on Wheels*, David L. Cohn (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).—*What Is the Verdict?*, Fred L. Gross (Macmillan, \$2.50).—*Bridge to Brooklyn*, Albert E. Idell (Holt, \$2.75).—*Bulldozers Come First*, Waldo G. Bowman and others (McGraw-Hill, \$2.75).—*Snowshoe Country*, Florence Page Jaques and Francis Lee Jaques (University of Minnesota Press, \$3).—*The Great Lakes*, Harlan Hatcher (Oxford, \$3.50).—*Deep Delta Country*, Harnett T. Kane (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$3).—*Rivers of the Eastern Shore*, Hubert Footner (Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50).—*Quebec*, Mazo de la Roche (Doubleday, Doran, \$3.50).—*The Building of Jalna*, Mazo de la Roche (Little, Brown, \$2.50).—*Refugee River*, Stephen Edward Rose (Margent Press, \$2.50).—*Walkin' Preacher of the Ozarks*, Guy Howard (Harper, \$2.50).—*Pioneers of the Ozarks*, Lennis Leonard Broadfoot (Caxton Printers, \$5).—*Paddle-wheel Days in California*, Jerry MacMullen (Stanford University Press, \$3).—*Steamboat Days*, Mary Wheeler (Louisiana State University Press, \$2.75).—*Clipper Ship Men*, Alexander Laing (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$3.50).—*Death Was Our Escort*, Ernest G. Vetter (Prentice-Hall, \$3).—*Long Were the Nights*, Hugh B. Cave (Dodd, Mead, \$3).—*The Air Forces Reader*, edited by Norman Carlisle (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.75).—*Mediterranean Sweep*, Richard Thruelsen and Elliott Arnold (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$3).—*Air Gunner*, Bud Hutton and Andy Rooney (Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50).—*They Called It "Purple Heart Valley"*, Margaret Bourke-White (Simon & Schuster, \$3).—*Coming, Major!*, Ezra Stone and Weldon Melick (Lippincott, \$2).—*Assistant Hero*, Gene Coughlin (Crowell, \$2).—*Situation Normal*, Arthur Miller (Reynal & Hitchcock, \$2).—*Life on the Mississippi*, Mark Twain (Heritage Press, \$5).—*Tales of Imagination*, Edgar Allan Poe (Heritage Press, \$3.75).—*The Red Badge of Courage*, Stephen Crane (Heritage Press, \$5).—*Grimm's Fairy Tales* (Pantheon Books, \$7.50).—*The Wind in the Willows*, Kenneth Grahame (Heritage Press, \$3).—*Divine Comedy*, Dante (Heritage Press, \$5).—*The Iliad of Homer* (Macmillan, \$3.75).—*The Book of Naturalists*, edited by William Beebe (Knopf, \$3.50).—*Enjoy Your House Plants*, Dorothy H. Jenkins and Helen Van Pelt Wilson (Barrows, \$2.50).—*200 Dishes for Men to Cook*, Arthur H. Deute (Barrows, \$2).—*Toll House Tried and True Recipes*, Ruth Wakefield (Barrows, \$2.50).—*The Thurber Carnival*, James Thurber (Harper, \$2.75).—*Lock, Stock, and Barrel*, Douglas and Elizabeth Rigby (Lippincott, \$5).

Conversation

Mostly, conversation is
 A trickle in a river bed
 Wide enough for a wide river.

Mostly, conversation is
 A shallow pool which holds no sky
 Nor any leaning blade of grass.

Mostly, conversation is
 Small birds skimming fathoms of thought
 In a spray of little words!

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Opinion

Pithy bits—gleaned from talks, letters, and Rotary publications.

Consider the Other Fellow

DAVID R. McWILLIAMS, Rotarian
Telegraph-Company Executive
Quebec, Quebec, Canada

Look back upon your own boyhood days and then look at the little ragged urchin in the street with sunken eyes, undernourished body, practically nothing to be happy about . . . living in an entirely different environment from what you or I did . . . no conception of happiness as we knew it and practically nothing to look forward to, and then lend him a helping hand. It is worth it. Try it and see what a "kick" you will get out of it; out of the probable smile that will cross his countenance—if he can smile. Probably he does not know what it is to do so until you teach him. This is the kind of "new order" that we want when peace has come: consideration for the other fellow, the satisfaction that you have contributed in some, even small, measure to his happiness and the realization that if we all help each other, there is in this presently badly mutilated world something to live and work for.

A Dream Came True

ORVILLE E. PRIESTLEY, Rotarian
Publisher, Daily Signal
Crowley, Louisiana

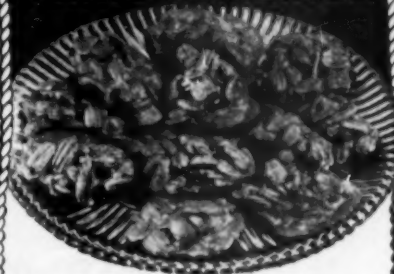
Maybe it was "something about this thing called Rotary" that was responsible for a dramatic moment at the international Convention held in Mexico City in 1935. There the Pan-American delegates were meeting. Present among these delegates were one Rotarian from Paraguay and one from Bolivia. Their countries were engaged in war. These delegates were slightly embarrassed because of this fact, but at that conference they arose, reached across the table, grasped one another's hands, and pledged to give their all to bring about peace and understanding between their countries. That dream came true, and Rotary is credited with helping to bring about a settlement of that dispute around a council table instead of on the field of battle.—From a Rotary Club address.

Grief Producer

PAUL HINES, Psychiatrist
President, Rotary Club
Webster Groves, Missouri

Unity has no greater enemy than selfishness. It is frequently an expression of ignorance and shortsightedness. The selfish man is unwilling to play the game of give-and-take. He is unable to see his own faults, but he sees plenty of faults in his fellowmen. He takes advantage of the rights and privileges of the system which protects him and abuses them. This sort of thing may seem to work to his interests for a time, but in the long run he is not only the loser, but his unfairness to others brings grief to all.—From a Rotary Club address.

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itching Post

EVERYONE knows the psychological value of a hobby . . . how it eases tensions, pulls the mind out of its workaday rut. Well, here's the story of a hobby that goes further. It is helping a sick man to regain his strength. "Physical therapy," the doctor would probably call it. But that's a rather cold, inadequate term. You will see why.

HOW GUY E. SPICER, of Bushnell, Illinois, came to collect pencils is quite a story. A stockman, SPICER raises purebred hogs and sheep. So did his father before him. Together, in fact, they made their family name a byword among hog breeders throughout the United States. They won three grand championships with their swine, were "written up" often in stock-growers magazines.

What GUY SPICER is prouder of, however, is that he has been able to start dozens of 4-H Club boys and girls and many Future Farmers on the road to stock-raising success . . . and also that the many farmers who now buy and exhibit animals from his herds—he himself prefers just to grow 'em—continue to win awards and prizes in State upon State.

Things were running as smoothly as usual on the 200-acre SPICER place when, one day three years ago, Bad Luck knocked on the back gate. The hogs had contracted Bang's disease. At about the same time GUY SPICER developed what he thought was the "flu." It turned out to be undulant fever—the counterpart of Bang's disease in human beings—and it was to keep this once-active farmer flat on his back for months, to invalid him for years.

Friends said he'd go wild shut up in the house. Why, there'd been times—during the lambing season, especially—when he'd spent day and night out with his ewes, never getting out of his over-

alls for as much as a week at a stretch.

But GUY SPICER surprised them all. He became a prodigious reader as his strength returned. He copied and clipped bits of interesting philosophy and poetry, laboriously printing them on bits of paper which he gave to friends who called.

All this finger exercise helped him to tone up muscles grown weak and erratic from disuse—and here's where the pencils came in! Naturally, he needed an ample supply of them for his extensive note printing—so he began to collect them. Word got about and pencils of all sorts, shapes, and colors began to come in.

About this same time something else happened to GUY SPICER—something good. In recognition of his success as a stockman and of his strong spirit, the Bushnell Rotary Club made him an honorary member. Here, the Club had concluded, was a man who had been a Rotarian at heart all his life. Now he would be one in reality.

The story of ROTARIAN SPICER's mastery of adversity and his interest in pencils has been carried to Rotary Clubs in his District and to many places in the Rotary world, and he has been receiving pencils of all kinds, including advertising and mechanical (good and bad), from all over. Nearly every mail brings more from new and unknown friends. To each he sends some inspirational message from his "fund" of 1,200 bits of philosophy.

How many pencils does ROTARIAN SPICER have now? Well, counting the box of 60 one Rotarian recently sent him, he has more than 1,400.

He has sent his cards to people living in 25 different States.

You have just read about an ardent hobbyist. Now consider the story of another, who collects not pencils, but



HONORARY Rotarian Spicer at work on one of his cards. Among the pencils shown are gifts from Rotary's President, Richard H. Wells, and Arthur C. Hunt, Governor of District 146.

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something which would not be possible without pencils or their kind—the autographs of his fellow Club members.

M. C. BURTON is the man. He's a railway freight traffic manager in Topeka, Kansas. Recently asked by his Club Secretary to fill out a questionnaire which, among other things, asked about his hobbies, he replied, "I don't have one, but I'll get one."

So saying, "Cy," as his friends call him, took his Rotary roster containing the names and pictures of the 185 members of the Topeka Rotary Club, and set out to visit each of them at his office or home—to get each member's signature beneath his photograph. He isn't merely collecting autographs, which would be comparatively easy to get at meetings. Instead, he is collecting the pleasures of a closer, more personal friendship with every one of his fellow Rotarians. And that's no small task in a Club which averages a new member almost every week.

What's Your Hobby?

If you would like to have your hobby listed below, drop a line to THE GROOM. The only requirement is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family; the only request is that you acknowledge any letters which you may receive from other hobbyists.

Pen Pals: Norma Lee Marburger (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends the world over; collects paper napkins), 21 N. Grandview Ave., Pittsburgh 5, Pa., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Mary Ella Jones (daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 17-18), 11 Silver St., South Hadley, Mass., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Norma J. Keagle (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with other young people 16-18 years of age), 109 Willow St., Olean, N. Y., U.S.A.

Wall Pennants: Nancy Foster (daughter of Rotarian—collects wall pennants; also wishes correspondence with young people 15-17 years of age), 135 Radisson, Trois Rivières, Que., Canada.

Stamps: Bob Cannon (8-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange; especially interested in U.S.A. commemorative issues), Casilla 110, Ica, Peru.

Playing Cards: Louise Whitaker (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects playing cards; will trade), 425 Church St., Kohler, Wis., U.S.A.

Stamps: James A. Ryan (14-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; also wishes pen pals), 501 Pawling Ave., Troy, N. Y., U.S.A.

Cactus and Succulents: Lloyd W. Fisher (interested in cactus and succulents; also in South African gladioli), 508 Main St., Lewiston, Me., U.S.A.

Buttons: Mrs. Fred D. Knight (wife of Rotarian—collects old buttons; will buy old button boxes or strings; interested especially in inlays, jewels, and glass), 49 Sycamore Road, West Hartford 5, Conn., U.S.A.

Racing Pigeons: C. L. Peterson (interested in correspondence with anyone similarly interested), 76 Liverpool St., Cowra, Australia.

Badges: Joyce MacHaffie (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects badges; will trade), 620 Stuart St., Helena, Mont., U.S.A.

Postcards; Cups and Spoons: Jean Lewis (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects postcards and after-dinner coffee cups and spoons; wishes pen pals aged 12-14), 324 N. 30th St., Waco, Tex., U.S.A.

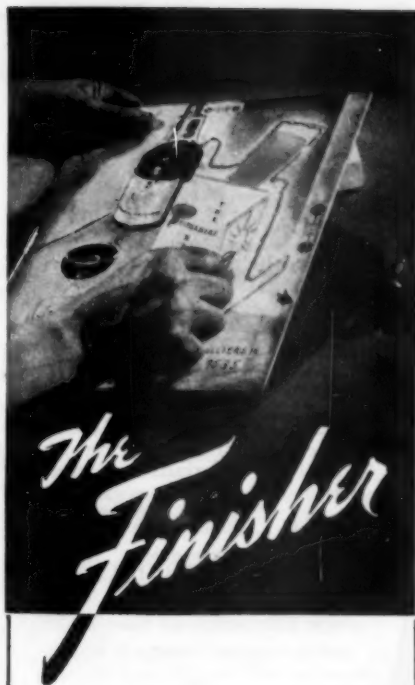
Pen Pals: David Tapping (17-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A. and Canada; interested in aero modelling, sports, dance music), 134 Wimbledon Park Rd., Southfields, London S.W. 18, England.

Stamps: Tommy Gates (11-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; wishes to exchange U. S. stamps for stamps from other countries), 160 Carroll Ave., Petersburg, Va., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Martha Potter (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with others of same age in all parts of the world), 70 Warrior Road, Louisville 7, Ky., U.S.A.

Stamps: Thomas Anderson, Jr. (son of Rotarian—collects stamps), Rockville, Md., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



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My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1. The story below comes from Rotarian R. A. Berkeley, of Cirencester, England.

Walking in a part of London one morning a man was astonished to see a workman dressed in a silk hat and a black frock coat fixing tiles on the roof of a large building. Whilst he watched, the dinner whistle blew, and a big Rolls Royce car drew up at the gate, the silk-hatted gentleman got into it, and was whirled away. Greatly interested, the onlooker came back at 2 o'clock when the expensive car drew up, and the frock-coated gentleman emerged and went on with his work on the roof.

Determined to get to the bottom of this, the onlooker went into the building and asked the foreman who the beautifully dressed man was who was working on the roof.

"Oh, 'im?" said the foreman. "Quite an interesting case 'e is. Actually, he's the Mayor of this borough, and he came here last July to lay the foundation stone, and now the Ministry of Labor won't let him leave the job!"

Enigmatical Geography

Following are cities in the Rotary world—formed by combining words as here defined: *Example: An animal and a crossing. Answer: Hartford.*

1. To rouse from sleep and a piece of land.
2. A seasoning agent and a vowel.
3. To ask for payment, a vowel, and loud noise.
4. Favorable fortune and at the present moment.
5. A direction and a haven.
6. Not short and survey.
7. Solitary and familiar reference to one's male parent.
8. A harbor and fermented liquors.
9. At a distance and to depart.
10. To woo, a vowel, and a negative reply.

Concealed Presidents

In each of the following sentences is concealed the name of a Past President of Rotary International:

1. I was rather pleased with the reorganization. He had given me administration of sales and promotion.
2. The youngsters are all excited. They say there will be an ogre in Erlandson's new zoo.
3. We knew we'd have to find our way across the water, rough or limpid. Geonavigation, however, was something we were hardly prepared for.

4. We crowded around to congratulate him on his appointment as special representative to the international conference.

5. Jim was hopping mad. "Such a questionnaire! It looks like hash. Age, residence, job requirements—the thing doesn't make sense!"

The answers to the above puzzles will be found on the next page.

We Give Up

Since we can't get Junior to be neat,
Or to stop his dawdling and hurry,
We've decided to love him and let him be
And let his wife worry!

—MAY RICHSTONE

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Nothing Unusual

A doctor was awakened from sleep one night by a telephone call from one of his erstwhile patients.

"It's my wife, doctor," he cried excitedly. "Her appendix—you'd better come and see her at once."

"Nonsense," snapped the doctor, "I took her appendix out three years ago, and I never heard of anyone having two appendices."

"Ever hear of anyone having two wives?" asked the man bitterly.—*The Pepper Box*, St. Louis, Missouri.

Revenge

Haled to the traffic court for passing a red light, she explained to His Honor that she was a schoolteacher in a hurry to reach her class and asked for clemency.

Said the judge, with a wild gleam in



"MY TEACHER has a job in a war plant in the afternoons, so she said that I would have to come early and stay before school."

his eye: "So you're a schoolteacher, eh. For years I've waited to have a teacher brought before me. Now is my opportunity to realize a lifelong ambition. Just sit down at that table and write 500 times—"I went through a red light." —*Rotary Club Bulletin*, SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA.

Quite So

In place of more people per square mile, what we're looking for is more square people per mile.—*Dublin Opinion*.

Fast Mover

Husband: "Do you think the new cook is going to settle down with us, dear?"
 Wife: "I'm a bit doubtful, darling. A letter came for her this morning and the envelope was readdressed five times."—MONTREAL, QUEBEC, *Star*.

2c . . . \$2

Common is the expression, "He likes to get in his 2 cents!" Here's a chance to get in your 2 cents and win \$2. Note the bobtailed limerick below. It needs a line to complete it. Think of one or more lines, send it or them to The Fixer, in care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill. If yours is one of the three best submitted, you will receive \$2. All entries are due May 1.—*Gears Editors*.

A Peach but a Pare

We once had a member named Jim,
 For pep you had to admire him.
 In work he would share,
 But coin? There he'd pare!

Prime your rhyme pump: brim, dim, grim, swim, prim, rim, trim, vim.

Hymn to Jim

Good works are recognized—that is certain, for The Fixer's mail basket overflowed with lines to complete the limerick about a man named Jim in the December *ROTARIAN*. Recall the lines?

There's no need to fret about Jim,
 He tackles a job with real vim,
 And when he is through,
 There's not much to do,

From the unusually large number of last lines submitted (vital statistic: 96 percent of the contributors ended their lines with "him"), the following have been selected to receive awards of \$2: Except to resuscitate him!

(Marge Menard, St. Louis, Missouri.)

"Jim Dandy"'s his real pseudonym!

(Edward Morrissey, Albany, New York.)

For the vim of this Jim you can't dim.

(Mrs. Henry McIntosh, wife of an Albany, Georgia, Rotarian.)

Answers to Puzzles on Page 62

ENIGMATICAL GEOGRAPHY: 1. Wake-field (England and Massachusetts). 2. Salt-o (Uruguay). 3. Dun-e-din (New Zealand). 4. Luck-now (India). 5. South-port (England). 6. Long-view (Texas and Washington). 7. Sole-dad (California). 8. Port-ales (New Mexico). 9. Far-go (North Dakota). 10. Court-e-nay (British Columbia, Canada). CONCEALED PRESIDENTS: 1. Mead (Glenn C., 1912-13). 2. Greiner (Russell F., 1913-14). 3. Pidgeon (E. Leslie, 1917-18). 4. Sapp (Arthur H., 1927-28). 5. Hager (George C., 1938-39).

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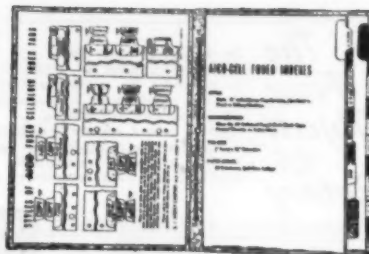
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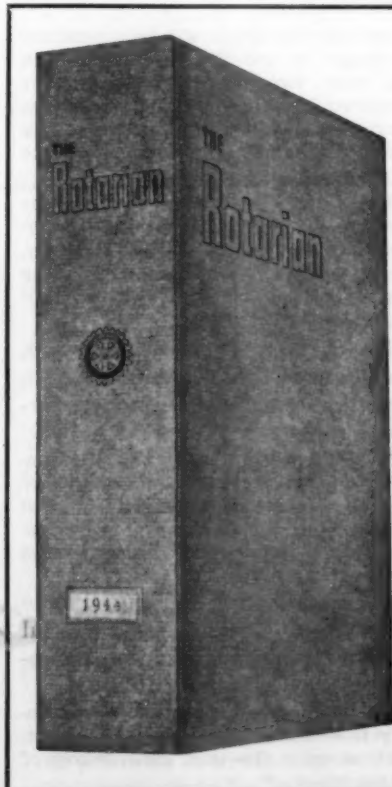
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The Four Objects OF Rotary

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Last Page Comment

ROTARY HAD a birthday last month—its 40th—and Clubs throughout the world marked it. What characterized their observances was the everywhere iterated assertion that “the pioneering days of Rotary have only just begun”—as Rotary’s Founder, Paul P. Harris, puts it. And many were the good wishes Rotary received. Rotarian Juan Antonio Rios—President of the Republic of Chile and a contributor last April to this magazine—took time, for example, to pen this greeting:

With the greatest of enthusiasm I associate myself with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Rotary International, of which organization I have been a member for 23 years. In Rotary I have found that there are practiced with the greatest intensity and sincerity the sentiments of solidarity, tolerance, and coöperation which are so necessary in these days in which it seems that the entire world is being engulfed by a wave of materialism and personal egotism. For these and other reasons I always wear with pride the emblem of my membership in Rotary.

From Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States—an honorary member of the Rotary Clubs of Albany, New York, and Panama City, Panama, who, as readers with long memories will recall, gave an interview in the March, 1933, issue of *THE ROTARIAN*—came this:

Rotary is commemorating the 40th anniversary of its founding at a time when our military forces and those of the other United Nations are moving forward on global battle fronts toward victory over Axis aggression. Our one most important consideration for the coming peace must be an effort to insure that this peace and security may long endure in the world. Certainly, Rotary International will have a great contribution to make toward this effort when the victory of the United Nations makes it possible for such organizations as yours to mobilize their activities once again toward the promotion of world fellowship among all peoples and among all nations.

Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stressed Rotary’s rôle as a quickener of international understanding in his greeting:

Rotary is a great world-wide organization, with some 500 Clubs in the British Isles. I trust that the Rotary Clubs in France, Belgium, and Holland, and in other nations, will be re-

A Vice Is a Vice

Live by old ethics and the classical rules of honesty. Put no new names or notions upon authentic virtues and vices. Think not that morality is ambulatory; that vices in one age are not vices in another, or that virtues, which are under the everlasting seal of right reason, may be stamped by opinion.

—SIR THOMAS BROWN
English physician and author (1605-82)

vived and that there will be a constant exchange of thoughts and ideas. In this way, invaluable service will be rendered in bringing about closer coöperation and a better understanding among the powers on whom the peace of the world depends.

The Rotary movement can do far more to promote international understanding than any Foreign Secretary. It is this fundamental understanding that counts, and in that task, with all my heart, I wish Rotary well.

Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín, President of the Republic of Cuba, hoped for continued Rotary service:

On Rotary International’s 40th anniversary, in the name of Cuba, I salute that outstanding institution and extend best wishes for the continuation of its civic and humanitarian service.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, took special note of Rotary’s work with demobilized service people:

I have pleasure in extending to Rotary International my cordial congratulations upon the 40th anniversary of its founding.

During this period, Rotary International through its world-wide organization, now embracing over 5,000 Rotary Clubs in more than 50 countries, has done much to promote international understanding and goodwill.

Rotary is likewise rendering valuable service in helping in the economic and social readjustment of demobilized men and women in the armed forces.

I send my best of wishes to Rotary International for continued success in this beneficent work through the years ahead.

WE SOMETIMES WONDER

just how the 200 national groups doing postwar planning in the United States are coming along. (That’s the number the Twentieth Century Fund reported after compiling a directory of them last July.) Has the “all-out” vigor with which they began worn off? We hope not and we think not. Have the dreamy visions of a streamlined chicken in every radar-controlled stewpot vanished? If so, maybe we are getting somewhere. It’s time, again, for Rotarians to ask themselves how their Clubs stand on the matter, how their Work Pile projects are faring. We have a bit more time to plan than we thought we would have. Let’s plan better!

“UNCLE TOM”

(Thomas F.) Armstrong is sold on friendship. Perhaps that is not surprising. He lives in “the City of Brotherly Love,” belongs to the Rotary Club of that city—Philadelphia (see page 49)—has been a churchman, educator, and politician, and on long travels has made friends around the earth. But perhaps he has some special knack for friendship—34 friends once gave him a sterling-silver loving cup inscribed simply: “Because we like him”—but he would deny it. In a little book of memoirs called *The Red Thread* which he wrote several years ago, “Uncle Tom” tells of having once made a little speech in New Orleans. At the end of it someone asked him the secret of his abundant friendships. Caught short—he had no secret—he came out with this and today he would not change a syllable:

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—your Editor

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A postwar dream? Not at all! History was made recently when United Air Lines signed contracts with the Douglas Aircraft Company for *fifty* of these half-million dollar Mainliners—a \$25,000,000 fleet of the finest planes in the world.

California to New York in only 8½ hours! Just imagine having breakfast in New York, completing a full day's business in Chicago and returning to Manhattan the evening of the same day. Or flying from Denver to Chicago in a scant 3 hours . . . eighty minutes between San Francisco and Los Angeles . . . the entire length of the Pacific Coast between lunch and dinner!

The DC-4 United Mainliner will carry 44 passengers in new spacious comfort

at 240 miles per hour—a “four-mile-a-minute” transport! While the DC-6, the even larger 56-passenger sky giant, will cruise at 300 miles per hour—a “five-mile-a-minute” transport!

Both the DC-4 and DC-6 Mainliners will be equipped for daytime as well as overnight sleeper plane service.

The first of United's great four-engine Mainliners are scheduled to go into service along the Main Line Airway next year. Supplementing these giant transports will be United's popular 21-passenger, twin-engine Mainliners.

There will be many new inter-city and coast-to-coast schedules providing finer, faster service for air travelers, mail, air express and air freight.

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